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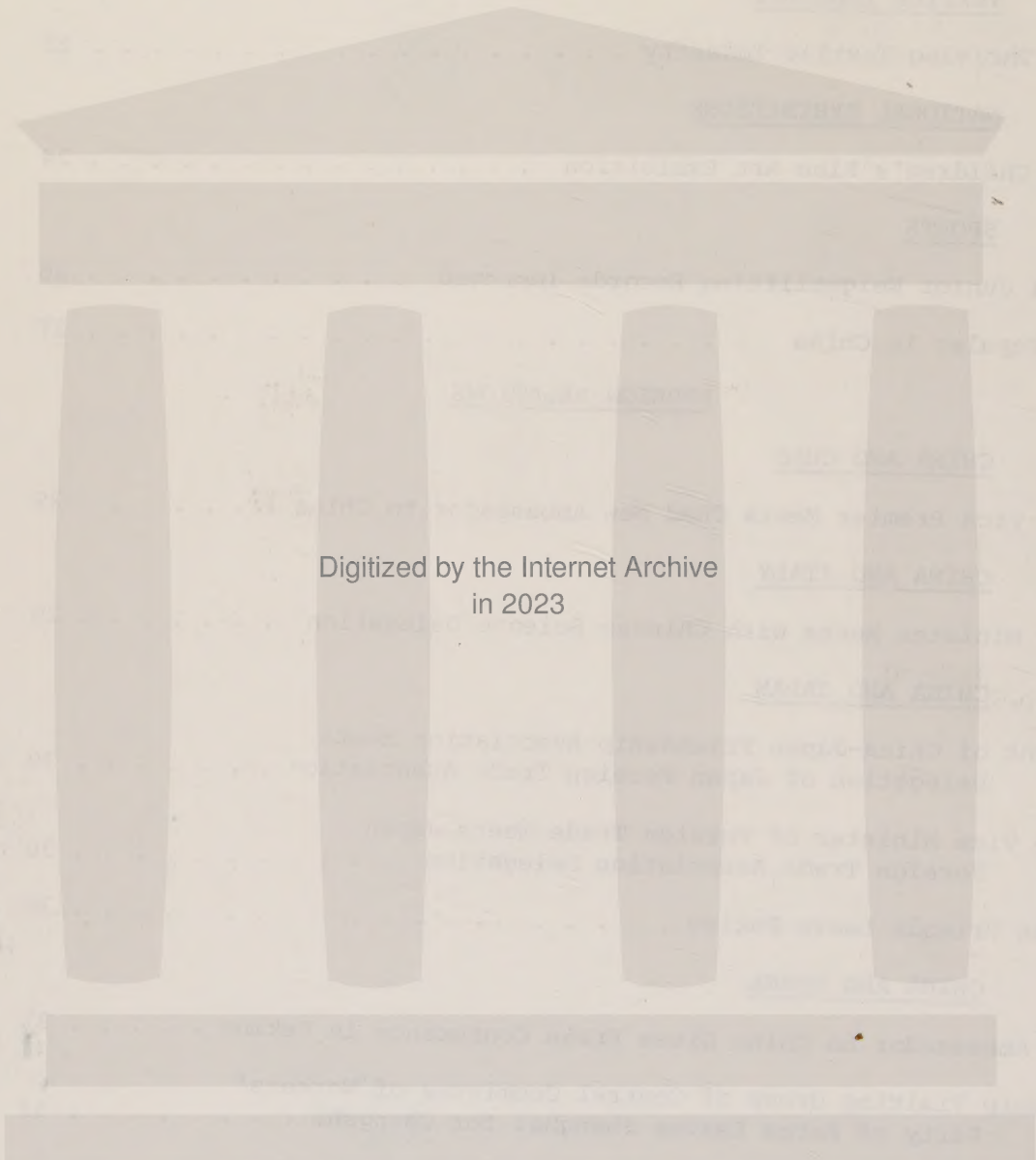

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December 15, 1975 No. 5995

****
* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Deepen the Revolution in Education with Class Struggle As the Key Link

by

the CCP Committee of T'unchang County, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 30, 1975)

Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolution in education has developed in depth. Tremendous achievements have been made, and the situation is excellent. The experience of T'unchang county in Kwangtung Province in launching the revolution in education carried here in this paper is one of the examples.

The reform of the old system of education and the old principles and methods of teaching is an extremely important task of the great proletarian cultural revolution. In accordance with the orientation that "education should be revolutionized," the CCP committee of T'unchang county in Kwangtung Province has taken the revolution in education as an important component of the socialist revolution in the rural areas, reformed teaching in accord with the need of "in agriculture, learn from Tachai, and fostered a group of workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. This group of students dare to criticize revisionism, fight against capitalism and go in for socialism, and are the vanguard

in grasping revolution as well as pace-setters in promoting production. This is again another fruitful result attained by the proletariat in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the realm of education since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Their experience boils down to one point, that is, it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link and run education from the plane of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of the Party's basic line. Once the key link is grasped, everything falls into place, all measures are very effective, and students thus brought up will become trained personnel needed in building the socialist new countryside. Their experience is of some significance for reference to primary and middle schools in the rural areas.

*

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our T'unchang county has, by way of striving to adhere consistently to Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education, launching the revolution in education in depth, persevering in criticizing and repudiating revisionism and the bourgeoisie, scored tremendous achievements. Through studying and adhering consistently to Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on the study of theory to combat and guard against revisionism, launching the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, and looking back over and summing up the practice of struggle in our county's educational revolution this year, we have come to realize further that under socialist conditions, only by grasping firmly this key link of class struggle, persevering in the Party's basic line, launching the revolution in education in depth and running education from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat can we make education serve proletarian politics and combine education with productive labor, make primary and secondary education play their expected role in learning from Tachai in agriculture, and turn the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Manage Education Well To Consolidate the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In class society, education belongs to a given class, and a given class follows a given political line. In his expositions on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin explicitly pointed out that it was necessary to "turn the school from a tool of class domination of the bourgeoisie into the tool for destroying this kind of domination and completely wiping out class identification in society. The school should become the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat." Through the great proletarian cultural revolution, by means of conducting unremitting study and making unflagging efforts in practice in the struggle between the two classes and two lines, we have raised step by step our understanding of this question.

The following event took place in the second production team of the Tak'uei brigade under the Fengmu commune in our county: There were six middle school graduates in the team, and it was intended to choose one of them to serve as the bookkeeper of the production team. However, they all had their own "plans" and were rather unwilling to take up this kind of work in the countryside. This question showed that the influence of the revisionist line in education still existed to a serious extent, that the struggle between the two classes and two roads on the battlefront of education was acute and complicated, and that the question of whether socialism or capitalism would prevail had still not been settled. The county committee members gained inspiration from this question, and came to realize that the desire to turn the school into the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the real sense was a most formidable task. It was necessary to grasp the revolution in education as an important component of the socialist revolution in the rural areas, mobilize the whole Party to grasp it and make resolute efforts to grasp it firmly and well.

The revolution in education is a profound socialist revolution and ideological revolution. We realize from practice that if we do not criticize the revisionist line in education deeply and thoroughly, we cannot carry through the correct line and deepen the revolution in education. To deepen the revolution in education, it is first necessary to have a clear and definite understanding of three questions: (1) it is necessary to recognize the nature of the school as the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and criticize and repudiate the revisionist viewpoint which regards the school as a place purely for passing on knowledge; (2) it is necessary to clearly understand that the orientation of education is to put proletarian politics in command, conduct open-door education, combine education closely with the three great revolutionary movements, criticize and repudiate the revisionist old system of education which was divorced from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from the worker-peasant-soldier masses; (3) it is necessary to clearly define the goal of training, call for the all-round development of the students morally, intellectually and physically to become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, and criticize and repudiate the revisionist theory of "studying in order to become an official."

In order to lead the revolution in education well, the county committee first waged struggle in ideology and the line within the leading body of the county committee to enable its squad members to unify their thinking on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education and launch the revolution in education in depth in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction. In these years, our county committee strengthened its leadership over the revolution in education in the struggle between the two lines, and grasped education from the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Closely Combine the Revolution in Education with Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

In order to change the condition of "three departures" of the old schools which closed their eyes and ears to and were cut off from the world, make education better serve proletarian politics and the socialist economic

base, and avoid revisionism and dogmatism, we grasped the educational revolution in rural primary and middle school in conjunction with adhering to the Party's basic line and launching the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture.

First, the students were organized to take part in class struggle and the two-line struggle in the movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture so that they could brave the storm, face the world, temper their thoughts and enhance their ability in the course of struggle. We persisted in taking class struggle as the main course, put the transforming of the students' thinking above all else, and trained the students to persist in taking the socialist road from childhood. For example, when the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to conduct education in the Party's basic line education were carried out in the rural areas, we organized the students to take part under the unified leadership of the Party committee. In the past few years, our county's senior middle school students all took part in rural political movements for one month every year, and the junior middle school students and senior students of primary schools also took part in some social investigations in the countryside. In the first half of this year, the senior middle school students brought with them the task of propagating Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, went separately to production teams to take part in the actual class struggle, and received a profound course of education therefrom. They said with deep understanding: "In order to understand class struggle, you must plunge yourself into actual class struggle."

Second, education was combined with productive labor. When doing this, we always set our eyes on the ideological aspect of educating, training, remolding and changing people. We adopted three measures: (1) To Conscientiously run school farms and factories well and turn them into bases for the three-in-one combination of teaching, productive labor and scientific research. (2) To organize teachers and students to take part at regular intervals in major battles for farmland water conservation and capital construction in the county and communes. We have persevered in this course since 1971, thus enabling the sites of major battles to become good classrooms for studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and for tempering, educating and remolding people, and the teachers and students to do away with the narrow view of small producers and foster the communist style in large-scale production. (3) Some agro-scientific research projects were handed over to the schools and high-yield experiments were carried out. Last year, in coordination with teaching, the primary and middle schools in the whole county started mass scientific research activities in growing high-yield sugarcane on a large scale. Altogether 2,600 mow of sugarcane were planted, and with the average per-mow yield coming to over four tons and the highest per-mow yield amounting to 18 tons, the conservative idea that T'unchang county could not grow high-yield sugarcane was toppled, thus giving a great impetus to sugarcane production in the whole county.

Third, teaching was reformed according to the need of learning from Tachai in agriculture. We required all primary and middle schools to gear themselves to the needs of the countryside, carry out open-door education, and conscientiously reform the old system of education and contents and methods of teaching. For the purpose of conforming to the needs of the movement to

learn from Tachai in agriculture, all schools in general reformed the teaching of basic lessons on agriculture, and properly ran their school farms, thus better combining the small classroom of the school with the big classroom of the countryside. In the countywide wave of enthusiasm for growing sugarcane on a large scale, all schools compiled indigenous teaching materials according to actual conditions in the locality and took them as part and parcel of the content of agricultural basic lessons. As ramie and jute had never been grown in T'unchang in the past, the county committee asked the schools to carry out trial planting of them. After accepting the task, the schools carried out experiments together with the relevant agro-scientific departments inside the school and took this as a part of the agricultural basic lesson. Afterward, the results of scientific research were also popularized, and 13,000 mow were planted in the whole county. A good harvest was reaped last year. Because of this, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture constantly provided new tasks for the educational revolution, and every achievement made in the revolution in education also made contributions toward learning from Tachai in agriculture. The revolution in education and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture were thus better integrated. Aside from reforming the teaching of basic lessons, all middle schools also set up specialties or special classes in mechanization and electrification of agriculture, etc., so that each student could master one or two branches of vocational knowledge urgently needed in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside before graduation.

Happy To See the Sturdy Growth of a Generation of New People

Because we combined the revolution in education with movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the students directly participated in the three great revolutionary movements when in school, and became a newborn force in the socialist revolution and construction in the rural areas after graduation. Last year, the county committee organized a work corps with 1,500 participants to conduct education in the Party's basic line in the countryside. Among them more than half were middle school students graduated in the past few years. After joining the county's work corps, '73 graduate Wang Hsiu-chüan, '74 graduate Ch'en Ching-jung and others from Fengmu Middle School showed courage in criticizing revisionism and fighting capitalism, and took part in the three great revolutionary movements together with the masses of commune members. They applied the knowledge of scientific farming which they had learned in school in large-scale socialist agriculture, took the lead to do labor in the fields, and abolished the old custom of not allowing women to plow fields in some places.

According to statistics, among middle school leavers who graduated after the cultural revolution, one is now deputy secretary of the county committee, two are secretaries of commune Party committees, 21 are vice chairmen of commune revolutionary committees, ten are secretaries of commune CYL committees, nine are woman chairmen of communes, and 47 are secretaries or deputy secretaries of brigade Party branches. They have carried forward the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death," and become pace-setters of the county, communes or brigades in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

For instance, Wang Shih-te, secretary of the Huangling commune Party committee, was a 1970 graduate of Fengmu Middle School. He took class struggle as the key link and led the poor and lower-middle peasants to brave the blazing sun and storm and go in for socialism in a big way. In 1974, the per-mow grain yield exceeded 1,000 catties in the whole commune, and the total output exceeded that of 1973 by more than 1,200,000 catties.

Again, Hsieh Shih-shun, secretary of the Kuangming brigade Party branch in T'unchang commune, was a 1970 graduate of T'unchang Middle School. In the past few years, he relied on the broad masses to level a vast expanse of fields, build ditches and carry out scientific farming. More than 1,400 mow of land were improved, and the brigade's per-mow grain yield shot up to over 900 catties from the original 500 odd catties.

This year, over 1,000 senior middle school students have again graduated. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they have become the vanguard in grasping revolution and pace-setters in promoting production in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and contributed their share of strength toward consolidating and developing the fruits of the cultural revolution.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Attention Must Be Paid To Standardizing the Brand Names of Merchandise

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 21, 1975)

The calligraphy designed for use as brand names on packing and advertising materials (including window displays, etc.) should make correct use of simplified Chinese characters and the Chinese phonetic alphabet. In the past, because some units did not pay enough attention to work in this connection, the Thomas Wade and other foreign systems of spelling were used to give the brand names of merchandise for sale at home on their packing and advertising materials. Because of this, the historical personality "李时珍," the city of "天津" and the Chinese term "冷香" which were used as brand names or the names of merchandise were respectively spelled as "Li Shih Chen," "Tien Tsin" and "Leng Hsiang" according to the Thomas Wade and other foreign systems of spelling. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers long ago expressed their views and held that the Chinese phonetic alphabet stipulated by law in our country should be used for spelling purpose.

Meanwhile, the workers, peasants and soldiers also constantly criticized the extensive use of seal script characters which are difficult to decipher and long abolished, complex characters and variants as the brand names of merchandise for everyday use such as matches, cigarettes and candies as well as in their packing and advertising materials. They said, "As what we study today are simplified characters and what we use are also simplified characters, why must we publicize those seal script characters and complex characters?" They also said, "As the great leader Chairman Mao is concerned with the work of reforming the written language, we must conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's instructions on the work of reforming the written language, and make the calligraphy designed for use as brand names on their packing and advertising materials better serve proletarian politics and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, thus facilitating the promotion of work to reform the written language.

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and with the active support of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, the relevant departments of Tientsin municipality last year carried out work of standardization on the question of the correct use of characters as brand names of merchandise on their packing and advertising materials. They ruled that when it was necessary to use the Chinese phonetic alphabet to transliterate names of persons and places and other Chinese phrases with the Latin alphabet for the brand names of merchandise for export on their packing and advertising materials, the standard spoken language should be used. For example "李时珍" should be spelled as Li Shizhen and "天津" as Tianjin. In the case of merchandise transliterated with other Chinese

phrases, such as "藿香正气片" it should be spelled as Huoxiang Zhengqi Pian and not as Huo Hsiang Cheng Chi Pien. At the same time, they stipulated that the simplified characters formally promulgated by the State Council for uniform use should have Chinese phonetic spelling added wherever possible. They also laid down essential rules governing the use of seal scripts and old Latin scripts.

Such standardization work was welcomed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and taken seriously by many units. They said that this was an essential measure for seriously implementing Chairman Mao's instruction on the question of theory in the design of brand names as well as their packing and advertising materials, eliminating the old traces and making a clean break with traditional concepts, as well as an aspect of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in such a realm of the superstructure as brand names. Some printing plant workers also took the initiative in publicizing the great significance of using the Chinese phonetic alphabet to spell out the names of Chinese people and places. They also asked the units which came to their plants to arrange for the printing of brand names as well as their packing and advertising materials to actively adopt the Chinese phonetic alphabet and make correct use of simplified characters.

Spurred by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, batch after batch of merchandise with brand names designed with correct simplified characters and the Chinese phonetic alphabet have now been gradually put on stream in Tientsin. Not long ago, the Tientsin Restaurant for foreign guests removed the old signboard with the Thomas Wade spelling of Tien Tsin and replaced it with a new sign board with Tianjin spelled according to the Chinese phonetic alphabet. The Tientsin Friendship Department Store which caters exclusively to foreign guests has also removed the word Tien Tsin from their wrapping papers and used the word Tianjin on all their new labels. At the same time, departments concerned have also paid great attention to street signs and shop signs under the administration of Tientsin municipality. At present, they have actively carried out standardization work in the correct use of simplified characters and the Chinese phonetic alphabet.

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Strengthen the Phonetic Functions of Chinese Characters

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1975)

The written language is made up of signs for recording the spoken language. It indicates the spoken language with form and plays the role of an important tool of human social intercourse. Whether a written language is scientific and precise or not is determined by whether or not its phonetic quality is accurate, its writing is simple, and its number corresponds with the actual demand of the spoken language. The superiority of the phonetic language lies in its limited number of simple and easy to write letters of the alphabet which can accurately reflect the tonal spectrum. The fatal shortcoming of the square Chinese prints lies precisely in their complex forms which are difficult to write and their inability to accurately indicate the tones of the Chinese spoken language. Because of this, in order to thoroughly reform the Chinese written language, it is necessary to take the orientation of phoneticization in common with the written languages of the world. And prior to phoneticization it is necessary to reduce the number of strokes and the number of Chinese characters through simplification, and strengthen the phonetic function of Chinese characters to facilitate current application.

It is entirely possible to strengthen the phonetic function of Chinese characters. The history of the development of the Chinese character and especially the current practice of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to simplify the Chinese characters have tellingly proven this point. For thousands of years, due to the actual demands of social life, the main trend in the development of the Chinese characters has been the gradual simplification of form and also the gradual increase in phonetic component. At present, the many new simplified characters created by the workers, peasants and soldiers have more evidently reflected this tendency.

The extensive use of homonym substitutes by the workers, peasants and soldiers has led to bold changes in the existing determinative phonetic characters, and the use of the determinative phonetic principle for the creation of some new characters in place of the original characters that are complex in form with poor phonetic function has reduced the number of Chinese characters and simplified their strokes. This fully shows that before enforcing the phonetic Chinese characters, the gradual strengthening of the phonetic function of existing Chinese characters is possible.

I

The practice of the creation of new simplified characters by the masses tells us that the use of homonym substitutes is an important path to reducing the number of characters and simplifying the strokes as well as an effective means of strengthening their phonetic function. The new simplified

characters use "午" in place of "舞," "上" in place of "绱," "连" In place of "镰," "旦" in place of "蛋," "兰" in place of "蓝" and "篮," and "刁" in place of "凋," "雕" and "碉." After their replacement by homonyms, the characters "舞," "绱," "镰," "蛋," "蓝," "篮," "凋," "雕" and "碉" will no longer be listed as new simplified characters, and the characters "午," "上," "连," "旦," "兰" and "刁" will be in gradual transition toward pure phonetic signs no longer for the exclusive use of specific terms. This is also to say that within the sphere of replacement, people can rely directly on the sound of a character to distinguish the meaning of the character and will no longer have to rely on the form of the character to distinguish its meaning. Has this not increased the phonetic component and reduced the idea expressing component?

Naturally, there is a limitation to the phonetic role of homonym substitutes. They cannot in the manner of a phonetic language express the tonal spectrum more effectively by means of phonetic signs. However, the result of replacement with homonyms will ultimately play the role of reducing the number of characters and giving prominence to the phonetic role. This will help current application, break away from the traditional habit of "understanding the meaning by looking at the writing," and establish the scientific concept of "phonetic language." Speaking in this sense, homonym substitution has also laid the groundwork for the future realization of phoneticization.

The fact that the homonym substitution method is used by the broad masses of the people to simplify the Chinese characters reveals to us that when carrying out work to simplify the Chinese characters, it is necessary to give full consideration to the homonym substitution method.

II

Since there is a certain limitation to the method of homonym substitution then, when conditions in which the method of homonym substitution could no longer be used, could other methods be used to strengthen the phonetic function of the Chinese characters? The practice of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers has provided us with a clearcut answer: Yes. The bold reconstruction of the determinative-phonetic characters is an effective method.

The deletion of the determinative signs and the retention of the phonetic signs -- for example the simplification of the characters "芭," "笆" and "耙" into "巴"; "叮," "盯," "钉" and "耵" into "丁"; "筐," "诓," "哐," "眶" and "框" into "匡" -- constitute one of the measures for reconstructing the existing determinative-phonetic characters and strengthening the phonetic function of the new simplified characters. This shows that the broad masses of the people can smash the fetters of "expressing meaning with determinative signs" and opening a wide world for strengthening the phonetic function of the Chinese characters.

Although the Chinese characters are a written language of the ideographic system, and the role of ideographic determinative signs cannot be completely obliterated, yet the Chinese characters have long since become "non-pictographic

pictograms and not very determinative phonetic determinative-phonetics" (Lu Hsün" "Men-wai Wen-t'an), and most of the determinative signs have already lost their determinative role. What direct connection is there between "虫" and "彩虹"? What has "月" to do with "头脑" (at present there is no need for people to understand that "月" is derived from "肉")? Even if the determinative signs still retain their determinative quality, they could only denote the general attributes of things, and such attributes are also not scientific today. Are all bridges "桥" made of wood? Are mirrors "镜" still made of metal? What is more, even the primitive pictograms are also basically not purely determinative pictures of reality, but as was pointed out by Lu Hsün, "the use of lines to shift on to other planes" such a thing as the wild ox ("Man-wai Wen-t'an) for use as a sign to represent the speech sound and meaning of a thing.

Every pictogram represents a given speech sound, and the meaning of the character is established by the sound of the character and not directly related to the form of the character. Under such a condition, the pictogram has lost its pictographic role. In many of the determinative-phonetic characters, rather than say that determinative signs are purely determinative, it is better to say that they also play a phonetic role at the same time. Taking the three characters "t'ai" (苔), "ch'ih" (笞) and "i" (怡) for example, are we not precisely determining their different pronunciations based on their different determinative signs? A determinative sign is a sign for distinguishing things, and is combined with the phonetic sign to express the speech sound and meaning of the whole determinative-phonetic character by keeping what is necessary for making distinction and deleting as much as possible what is not so needed. Breaking away from this traditional concept of "expressing the meaning with determinative signs" will further emancipate the mind. Under the logical premise that the phonetic signs can accurately express the sound, the deletion of some unessential determinative signs to reconstruct them into new simplified characters with stronger phonetic function could greatly reduce the number of Chinese characters.

After the deletion of the determinative signs, the phonetic signs are kept under these two conditions: One is that they become contemporary characters in common use such as "扇" ("煽" and "搧"), "又" ("袟," "抆," "杈" and "汉") and "蒙" ("曚," "朦," "檬" and "濛"). The other is that they are not characters now in common use, such as "尨" (雄), "疋" ("旋" and "漩") and "夋" ("畯" and "痠"). The former are a mode of homonym substitution, while the latter are new simplified characters retaining a part of the original characters.

The masses also employ a traditional method of abbreviating the determinative signs, namely, the simplification of the determinative-phonetic characters with the determinative signs retained for differentiation. However, when this determinative-phonetic character is also used to serve as the phonetic sign of another determinative-phonetic character, its determinative sign can be abbreviated. For example, in simplifying "意" into "忆," it is necessary to retain the determinative sign of "心." However, based on the method of analogy, when simplifying "癔" and "臆," it is only necessary to write them as "疙" and "肊" with the sign "心" deleted.

Similarly, when "董" is simplified as "荅," the character "憧" can be simplified as "忪," and when "遣" is simplified as "迠," "譴" can be simplified as "诀." This principle can also be applied in the reconstruction of many existing complex characters.

The deletion of the determinative sign is a neat measure but in the case of some of these determinative-phonetic characters, the deletion of the determinative sign would lead to confusion in speech sound and meaning. This means that we cannot adopt the method of "deletion" but only the method of "simplification," namely, the use of determinative signs with fewer strokes in place of those with more complicate strokes or the change of the complex determinative signs into token signs. In the former case "豺" is written as "豺" and "答" is written as "荅." In the latter case, the four dots in "焦," "点," "然," "熙" and "煦" are replaced by a single line.

III

The deletion or simplification of determinative sign is an effective method for strengthening the phonetic function of the Chinese characters and reducing the number of strokes, but, some determinative signs with simple strokes can be retained as distinguishing signs, while the phonetic signs with complex strokes and not very strong phonetic function should be reconstructed.

One of the methods for improving phonetic signs is to use phonetic signs that are simple to write and phonetically accurate in place of those that are difficult to write and phonetically inaccurate. For example, such characters as "陡," "綻" and "蔫" are constantly used by the masses, and although they could not be mispronounced orally, they nevertheless could be easily mispronounced in writing when influenced by phonetically inaccurate signs. We can improve the phonetic signs of these characters by simplifying them as "阧," "站" and "菸." The improvement of the phonetic signs of such characters which have long lost their phonetic role is also an urgent demand of the broad masses of the people.

Another method is to group some (not all) phonetic signs having the same sound but not the same form into a phonetic sign that is simple and phonetically accurate. Although this does not reduce the number of the Chinese characters, it reduces the parts of the characters, strengthens the phonetic function of Chinese characters, and helps the masses use the method of analogy and rapidly grasp the Chinese characters. For example:

"儒" --- "仈"
"褥" --- "衂" } "需" and "辱" grouped under "入."

"僚" --- "仜"
"聊" --- "耶"
"麎" --- "庐" } "尞," "卯" and "翏" grouped under "了."

"霞" --- "叟"
"瞎" --- "耳" } "段," "害" and "夏" grouped under "下."
"厦" --- "东"

"萬" --- "笏"
"荔" --- "艿"
"犁" --- "牠"
"砾" --- "石力" } "离," "劣," "利" and "乐" grouped under "力."

The third method is to use some phonetically accurate signs with simple strokes to split up the original phonetically inaccurate phonetic signs with complex strokes. For example:

"蔡" --- "艹"
"察" --- "宀" } "祭" split up into "才" and "又."

IV

Apart from reconstructing the original determinative-phonetic characters, the masses also use the determinative phonetic method to transform a number of Chinese characters made up by other methods. This is also a way of strengthening the phonetic function of Chinese characters. For example:

"悲" --- "艽," "疑" --- "忄以," "盥" --- "氵关,"
"敫" --- "攵"

The Chinese written language has a history of development of several thousand years, and its form and construction have formed an interrelated and very enormous and complex system. In order to simplify a single character now, a group of characters would invariably be involved. Because of this, when simplifying the Chinese characters, it is necessary to make a concrete analysis of the concrete conditions, and adopt compatible methods of simplification in accordance with the dissimilar conditions. There are many methods for simplifying the Chinese written language and apart from the above-mentioned methods, there are also the method of using the script type of calligraphy ("卒" --- "卆," "尊" --- "𠂤," "高" --- "𠫓" and "留" --- "畄") and the suggestion method ("寡" --- "丆" and "家" --- "宀"). However, the strengthening of the phonetic function of the Chinese characters by means of substitution with homonyms, deleting and simplifying the determinative signs and improving the phonetic signs is the most effective method for reducing the number of characters and strokes at the same time, to facilitate current application.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are presently grasping this "particular link" of the "whole chain" of simplified Chinese

characters, to strengthen the phonetic function of Chinese characters, and at the same time, to set the pace in reducing the number and strokes of the characters. This shows that the people armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought are the main force for the reform of the Chinese written language. They are able to implement firmly the policy for the reform of the written language laid down by Chairman Mao, consciously apply the law governing the development of the Chinese written language, give play to collective wisdom and win new victories in the reform of the Chinese written language.

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MEDICAL CARE

Medical Care in New China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

new china has made big advances in medical and health work. this was done in line with the principle of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, putting prevention first, uniting doctors of the traditional and western schools, and linking health work with mass movements.

the working people of pre-liberation china, a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country subjected to imperialist aggression, were ruthlessly exploited and oppressed. they lived in dire poverty and in conditions which made them easy victims of the rampant epidemic diseases that swept the country. after liberation, with the masses taking an active part, large-scale prevention and treatment were carried out to combat epidemic and infectious diseases. acute infectious diseases such as smallpox and cholera have been eradicated throughout the country. plague has been brought under control. schistosomiasis, one of the most damaging parasitic diseases, was prevalent before liberation in 11 provinces, a municipality and an autonomous region along the yangtze river and south of it. it has now been wiped out in the main in two-thirds of these areas. kala-azar, another parasitic disease, has virtually been rooted out in an overwhelming majority of areas in north china where it was once prevalent.

in line with the principle of putting prevention first, extensive surveys made in some areas has meant the early discovery of malignancies and the cure rate for some types of cancers has been raised.

before liberation the few medical establishments sited in major cities served only a tiny number of wealthy people. with the founding of new china, the state vigorously developed medical education and set up an increasing number of medical institutions. the number of graduates from medical colleges over the last two decades and more was 27 times the total of the two pre-liberation decades, with the number of hospital beds increased more than 20 fold.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution, medical workers have intensified their service to the people with particular attention given to the rural areas, factories, mines and border regions. more than 100,000 medical workers have settled in the countryside, and an even greater number have joined touring medical teams that make regular rounds of the villages. a new and growing contingent of barefoot doctors has come into being in the countryside. today, over one million barefoot doctors carry on productive labour and at the same time treat diseases and do prevention work among the peasants.

the rural cooperative medical service is a pioneer undertaking covering more than 70 percent of the production brigades in the country. by paying a nominal fee a year, commune peasants are assured of free medical care when they fall ill.

the party and people's government pay great attention to rural medical and health work. seventy percent of state medical funds are allocated to the rural areas. now each of china's more than 2,000 counties has its own hospital and almost every rural people's commune has its own clinic.

fruitful results have been achieved in line with chairman mao's teachings on integrating traditional chinese medicine and pharmacology, which have a history of several thousand years, and western medical science. traditional acupuncture has been put to new uses and the application of herbal medicines extended.

many acute abdominal complaints are being treated mainly through the use of chinese herbal medicine, without recourse to surgery.

acupuncture anesthesia, a method which makes no use of drugs, was evolved by chinese doctors of the western school in the course of studying traditional medicine. now more than 100 acupuncture points to produce anesthesia have been established, including those on the torso, scalp, ear, face and nose, some of which are equally responsive to finger pressure. they can be applied for some 100 kinds of diseases. first used for the removal of tonsils, acupuncture anesthesia is being used in pulmonary resections, open heart surgery and other major operations.

in the wake of the introduction of acupuncture anesthesia, chinese medical workers have now developed the use of medicinal herbs for anesthesia in surgery. since 1970 operations under herbal anesthesia have been performed in more than 40,000 cases with good results.

chinese medical workers have scored new successes in treating extensive burns. a peking woman worker of 18 with burns covering 98 percent of the body surface of which 88 percent were third degree burns and a patient in shanghai with burns involving 99 percent of the body surface, 94 percent being third degree, survived with the new treatment.

in the prevention and treatment of shock in severe burns cases, chinese medical workers have modified the body fluid replacement formulas, which are now calculated according to the body weight and age of the patient and the area, depth and cause of burns. in the last few years, they have considerably developed methods for prevention and treatment of septicemia and care of burns cases as

well as therapeutic techniques and methods for dealing with other practical problems which may crop up in follow-up treatment.

in treating fractures, chinese medical workers have assimilated the good points of the schools of chinese and western medicine. they have worked out improved methods for immobilizing limb fractures with small splints which leave the joints above and below free, following this up with functional exercises in the early stages. herbal medicines are given orally and for dressings to help promote healing. the method is especially effective in the treatment of closed fractures. its application in 10,000 cases in nankai hospital in tientsin shows that, compared with the method of long immobilization in plaster, the bone knitting period is shortened by anything from one-third to a half.

the re-attachment of completely severed limbs is another achievement of china's medical science. in 1963, the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital carried out the first such reattachment when it successfully rejoined the severed right hand of a worker patient who subsequently recovered full use of the hand. this was a radical break with the routine method of closing the proximal wound of a severed part and later attaching an artificial one. now operations to reattach severed limbs can be performed by many hospitals throughout the country.

with the development of the pharmaceutical industry in china, virtually all the chemical materials and intermediate bodies for making drugs are now domestically produced. in comparison with early post-liberation days, the prices of medicines in china have been cut on the average by 80 per cent.

FARM CONSTRUCTION

Large-scale Winter Construction in China's Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

more than 60 million commune peasants are building water control and farmland improvement projects in china's countryside in the present winter off-season as part of the nation-wide mass drive to boost farm production.

they have levelled 1.3 million hectares of farmland since the beginning of october, terraced 400,000 hectares and added or improved irrigation facilities for 200,000 hectares. in general, the speed of construction in quicker than in the same period of the previous years.

the stepped up efforts are in response to a recent national agricultural conference which called on the whole party and the whole people to go all out to expand agriculture, to build up more advanced counties in the spirit of tachai, a model in building socialist agriculture, and quicken the pace of farm mechanization. the conference listed this as an important task in building china into a modern, powerful socialist country. all parts of china take the building of farmland improvement projects as a fundamental measure for realizing this task.

work is now already in full swing in northern china. in northernmost heilungkiang province, 2.7 million commune members have turned out despite the sub-zero winter cold, a number double that in the same period of last year. in warmer southern china, where harvesting and threshing of late rice have just been completed or are in the latest stage, the number of builders are increasing as group after group of them are arriving at the construction sites. the whole countryside is seething with activity as tens of thousands of cadres work alongside the commune members to deep plough and level farmland, build irrigation and drainage projects, and engage in other construction work.

the present winter construction work is aimed at achieving higher crop yield next year and at the same time is closely linked with the long-term plans to lay foundations for a large-scale, modernized socialist agriculture. in the yangtze and pearl river deltas and many areas on the plains, farmland is being laid out into rectangular plots flanked by straight ditches and roads suitable for mechanized farming. many hilly regions are terracing sloping farmland and are combining small plots into bigger ones to be worked by small tractors or by hand tractors.

more wells, ponds, reservoirs and pumping stations are being constructed. inner mongolia, sinkiang and tibet are sinking wells to improve pastureland.

north china's hsiyang county, where the pace-setting tachai production brigade is located, is a typical example of how the people are working with revolutionary determination to build up large-scale, modernized agriculture.

most of the county's 75,000 able-bodied men and women commune members are reshaping hilly farmland, building irrigation projects and improving soil composition. except for a few who are left behind to handle routine work, most of the county's leading functionaries and office workers have gone to the sites to work and help guide the undertakings. the sites are rocking to the blasting of rocks and earth.

hsiyang county has increased total grain output nearly four times since 1967 when it deepened the movement to learn from the revolutionary fashion that the tachai brigade grasps class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation. it is now heading for farm mechanization and bringing over half of the farmland under irrigation.

the county in the past few years has turned eighty percent of its farmland into contour terraces, in large part by cutting off hill slopes to fill in gullies of this formerly poor, eroded land. this winter the people are blasting off and levelling over 100 hill tops to create 64 new "man-made plains", as they describe the large farming terraces that can be conveniently irrigated and worked by machines.

the biggest single construction item in hsiyang, started earlier this year, is an irrigation system that will divert water to 6,000 hectares of arid farmland. in mountain areas 1,300 metres above sea level, 1,500 commune members are digging a 16-kilometre-long tunnel, which will be one of the longest in the whole of china. the tunnel will pierce through the chanling mountain, the watershed of the county's rivers, and make the hsiaoho river, which runs from east to west, turn about to flow in the opposite direction to service farmland. the builders are working not only from both ends of the tunnel but also boring four air shafts from the top of the mountain down to the tunnel. this will provide them with eight additional tunnel approaches and speed up construction as well as improve ventilation. other items scheduled for construction include a reservoir and a series of channels. this irrigation system will benefit one fourth of the county's farmland.

chao ching-lien, vice director of the headquarters in charge of the irrigation project, said: "hsiyang county has never built such a big project before. in fact, in the past such a project was beyond our imagination. the expansion of economy in our county has laid the material basis for the project." the project is receiving a certain amount of support from the central people's government through the supplying of rolled steel, pneumatic drills and other building equipment.

in tachai production brigade, the very model china's rural areas are learning from, the commune members are undertaking building projects in the daytime and holding discussions in the evenings on how to make further progress. last week, in a directional explosion, they blasted off two hill tops, and the loosened earth fell in the set directions in the nearby gully. the brigade members are levelling the land with bulldozers to create new "man-made plains".

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY

China's Rapidly Developing Machine-building Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

in a little over a quarter-century, new china, starting almost from scratch, has developed a modern machine-building industry which is providing the various departments of the daily developing national economy with many kinds of equipment.

relying not on foreign aid but mainly on her own human and material resources, china has built a good number of big enterprises, which form the backbone of her machine-building industry, and tens of thousands of smaller ones. her machine-building industry now has an adequate base, with a fairly comprehensive range of trades, rational geographical distribution and a much improved capability to produce not only single machines but also whole sets of equipment for metallurgy, mining, power, petroleum, chemical, motor vehicle, aviation, ship-building and other industries.

before liberation, semi-colonial, semi-feudal old china had virtually no independent machine-building industry of her own. there were at that time only some small factories in coastal cities set up to assemble imported vehicles and machines, or make small electric motors, belt lathes and other simple products.

during the first five-year plan period in the early fifties, new china built a number of machine-building factories and renovated the repair factories left over from the past. more and more new factories were built subsequently. during the fourth five-year plan, which opened in 1971, china was able to manufacture not only precision machines but also whole sets of advanced large industrial equipment. in the past two decades and more since liberation, the output of the machine-building industry has increased more than 20 per cent every year on the average.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

East China City School Prepares Students for Rural Service

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 6, 1975)

graduates of the no. 2 middle school in sanming city, fukien province, are affectionately called "young people of our village" by commune members in the area because of their direct contribution to the development of socialist agriculture.

in the revolution in education, the school has made serious changes in its educational policies, teaching methods and material as well as the organization of the teaching-learning process according to the needs of the socialist revolution and construction.

high school grades were added during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the school's first batch of 98 high school graduates in 1973 all went to the countryside where they have become a strong force in the movement to learn from tachai. among them, 11 were admitted into the chinese communist party, and more than 40 others joined the communist youth league. half their number have been recommended by the commune members to leading posts in production brigades and teams. most of the 1974 and 1975 graduates have also settled in the countryside.

in the education revolution this middle school has adhered to the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. it pays great attention to training students into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture who will work for the development of agriculture -- the foundation of the national economy.

in every school term, students spend some time working and studying in people's communes or production brigades. students and teachers live, eat and work with the commune members to receive re-education from the poor and lower middle peasants, who had suffered from ruthless feudal and capitalist oppression and exploitation before liberation. with the peasants, they study politics and criticize capitalism and revisionism. this helps raise their socialist consciousness. besides attending classes in mathematics, physics and chemistry, the students take part in road surveying, designing of water control projects and chemical fertilizer production. in the course of their studies in the last two years, the students built three water turbines for the villages, designed and equipped five small hydro-electric power stations, conducted soil analyses on 166 hectares of land, set up filing systems for regular soil analyses and drew up soil maps. they also did the survey work on a seven-kilometre-long canal

and 16 kilometres of mountain road, produced 7.5 tons of chemical fertilizer and made designs for the construction of several small reservoirs. the teaching carried out in these varied forms is lively and gets good results.

by taking part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside and learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students have become imbued with enthusiasm. they show eagerness to devote their youth to the development of socialist agriculture in the mass drive to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

under the leadership of the school party organization, the teachers and students have reclaimed four hectares of hilly land and set up a school farm to grow grain as well as orange, tea and vegetables. on the farm, the teachers and students have set up a small power station, a farm products processing plant, a weather station, a hot house and a pumping station.

in their school-run factory, the students learn carpentry, foundry work and drafting, and the making of water turbines, tractor parts and pressure water pipes.

through these revolutionary measures in education, the school aims at cultivating among the students an inflexible devotion to socialism and agriculture, so that upon their graduation they go readily to work in the countryside.

a student called wen yung-chun took part in the designing and construction of a hydro-electric power station and the making of the water turbines for a production brigade during his school days. after graduation he settled in this production brigade where he continued to contribute to the building up of the electrical works. he helped the brigade set up a small electrically-operated lumber mill to use the rich local timber resources.

five high school graduates who went to live in a production team in the chungtsun people's commune in july last year have not only helped the team set up a political evening school but also disseminated scientific farming methods. the team's yield of early rice this year exceeded 6.3 tons per hectare, surpassing the annual target for grain production.

to speed up the development of the oil industry, china began in the fifties to manufacture surveying, extracting and refining equipment. she can now produce whole sets of oil refining equipment each capable of treating several million tons of crude oil a year.

in the course of implementing the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy, china's machine-building industry has speeded up the production of farming equipment. large numbers of tractors and other farm machines are turned out every year. for instance, the 1.5 million pump wells in north china, which played a strong role in combating drought for good harvests in recent years, were equipped with pumps turned out mainly by local industries.

in developing the machine-building industry the principle of walking on two legs is observed. while establishing big machine-building factories, china relies mainly on local efforts to build many thousand smaller machine-building plants. these small and medium enterprises, which require relatively little investment, less time to build, equipment that can be easily manufactured, and techniques that can be easily mastered, are run not only by the provinces, cities and counties but also by rural people's communes and urban neighbourhood communities. some county-run factories are now manufacturing tractors and other farm machines.

both coastal and hinterland areas have established strong machine-building industrial bases. even the tibet autonomous region, where no modern industry existed before liberation, now has machine-building plants which turn out small water turbine electric generating sets, electric motors, farm tools and motor vehicle accessories.

while continuing to expand her machine-building industry with new installations, china pays due attention to tapping the potential of old plants, constantly encouraging technical innovation movements to improve quality and raise productivity. by relying on the collective wisdom of workers, technical personnel and cadres and conducting vigorous technical innovation movements, the industry has developed many advanced level products, including jig borers and numerical-control machine tools. electronically controlled automated production lines developed by chinese workers and technical personnel have been introduced in many factories. electronic computers, each controlling a dozen machines, are in use in a number of woollen knitwear factories in shanghai.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

China's Thriving Textile Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

displayed
in the cotton fabrics department of the peking deiartment store are more than 1,000 varieties and designs, including cotton prints, poplin, twine cloth, serge and corduroy. some 80 per cent of these are produced in peking.

peking, which had little textile industry before liberation, has gradually grown into a fairly comprehensive textile centre embracing cotton and woollen industries, printing and dyeing, knitwear, chemical fibres as well as textile machinery plants. it now meets in the main the needs of its several million people.

the development of the textile industry in the capital mirrors that of the country as a whole. from 1890, when the first cotton mill was set up in shanghai, till the liberation of the country the industry developed very slowly. most of the mills were in the coastal cities and the majority of them were owned by foreign capitalists.

to solve the problem of clothing her hundred millions of people, china had to effect a complete change in the textile industry. since liberation while developing the old mills in the coastal areas, the state has established in a planned way many big and small textile enterprises in cities and in cotton and wool producing centres in nearly all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. the number of spindles in the hinterland now accounts for half the country's total.

technical transformation has been carried out in the old mills which at the same time give technical aid and material assistance to dozens of new ones in other places in accordance with the unified state plan.

take the example of shanghai. on the eve of its liberation, shanghai's textile machines were outmoded and efficiency was low. after liberation the textile workers joined the cadres and technicians to improve the management of the mills, work out technical innovations and renovate the existing equipment to raise efficiency. the present cotton yarn output per 1,000 spindle-hour is more than double the early post-liberation figure. the city's total textile output value in 1974 was 4.5 times that of 1949.

domestic supply of raw material is an important condition for developing china's textile industry on a self-reliant basis. in old china, it depended mainly on imported raw material. now, in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round

development", china has become a producer of greatly improved cotton, wool, flax and silk.

china's cotton output in 1974 was 5.7 times that of 1949 and another good cotton harvest was gathered this year. the country is now self-sufficient in cotton.

china's woollen industry relied on imports for 80 per cent of its raw material in the early post-liberation days. now, reversing the situation, 80 per cent of the wool it needs is domestically produced. since 1971 china has greatly developed the production of jute and ambary hemp. silk production, traditional in china, has also made rapid progress in the last few years.

thanks to the ample supply of raw material and the lively textile market in the cities and countryside, the output of cotton yarn and cloth has increased several times, and compared with 1949, the output of woollen fabrics, woollen yarn, silks and knitwear has increased at least tenfold.

the rapid development of china's chemical and petroleum industries after the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution has promoted the production of synthetic fabrics. last year output of chemical fibres was 4.3 times that of 1964 and a new increase has been made this year.

china now turns out complete equipment for cotton, linen, silk and woollen mills and machinery for synthetic fibres. the new textile mills set up since liberation are all equipped with domestically made machinery.

in the old society, peasants wore garments made of hand-woven coarse cloth. most of them were in tatters and led a miserable life. in the first few years after liberation, the majority still were clothed in machine-made coarse or plain cloth. but now, drills, poplin, cotton prints and corduroy are available and popular as are cotton polyesters and other fabrics made of man-made fibres.

the prices of textiles have remained stable over the past two decades and more. the people's essential cotton cloth requirements are guaranteed by a rationed supply while woollen, silk, linen and synthetics can be purchased in any amount desired.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

Chinese Children's Fine Art Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

the national children's fine art exhibition, which closed here recently, drew well over 300,000 visitors in a two-month run.

on display in three halls of the china art gallery in the centre of the chinese capital were 400 paintings in oils, gouache, water colour and crayon, as well as paper cuts, woodcuts and patchwork. the youngest of the 460 contributors was aged four and the oldest, seventeen. seven percent were of minority nationality. over one third were girls.

these works were selected from among more than 3,000 submitted by provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country from their own local children's exhibitions.

drawing and painting is included in the curriculum of all chinese primary and middle schools, and after-school drawing groups are popular. the great proletarian cultural revolution criticized the old way of concentrating only on the few "talented". as a result, children's art activities develop on an unprecedented scale. in tientsin alone, well over 20,000 children take part in drawing groups. school children illustrate their own wall newspapers, and school corridors are filled with students' cartoons, picture stories and "art posters" when warm discussions and debates on questions of the revolution in education go on.

young artists and teachers from peking, kwangsi, heilungkiang, lushun and talien where school children's art groups mushroomed, were invited to comment and select works for the exhibition.

the exhibition demonstrates some of the results of the revolution in education. children made sketches of scenes in factories, mines, villages and fishing harbours while they were doing physical labour there. many drawings record the new outlook of their own home villages and affirm, in clear colours and a strong sense of design, the triumphant advance of socialism everywhere.

"coming and going" by 14-year-old ho ta-chiao in harbin of keilungkiang province records a scene of the busy railway station with which he is familiar. pairs of rails and glistening locomotives appear amid clouds of steam. the young artist explained: "heilungkiang's timbers are to go to all parts of the country, tractors to support agriculture, grain coming from the former great northern wilderness and oil from the tatching oilfield. i'm proud of all this excl."

the exhibition reflects the ardent love that chinese children have for their motherland and socialism, their hatred for the enemy and deep concern for affairs of the state. the crayon drawing "everybody studies theory", by an eight-year-old girl, shows a brightly-lit building, in which people, old and young, men and women, are absorbed in the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. "veteran poor peasant tells his family history" by a tibetan, "hit hard at jackals" by a mongolian and "dig tunnels deep" by a girl of manchu nationality are equally vivid in subject treatment, colour and national flavour. "young sentries in border area", a set of woodcut prints by seven boys and four girls, averaging 15 years of age, carries clear languages.

the young artists often express themselves in the first person. "apply to go to the countryside" shows a group of young people, application forms in hand, flocking to the application room. cheng yen-yen, a 17-year-old girl of meihsien county in south china's kwangtung province, paints her own experience in "settling down in the countryside". "i see my father off to a cadre school" and "sickle -- gift to my elder sister" illustrate the young people's pride and joy in the socialist revolution.

holiday and recreational activities, volunteer labour and sense of service to the people are all set down in the strong direct idiom that both moves the spectator and makes him rejoice. "i guard the commune melon garden" depicts a sweating child drinking from his own flask instead of quenching his thirst by picking a melon from the garden.

two paintings about children's sports activities mirror their thinking of the collective from different angles. one is about three eight-member groups having a relay race. the third group lags behind due to poor teamwork. the theme is "march in step to win victory", a line from their favourite red army song "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". another is about a group of school children having a keen table tennis competition beside the school experimental plot during a work break. the improvised ping-pong table is made of two boards, two spades and a bamboo pole, in the spirit of creative use of locally available materials.

"learn to do farm work" by the fine arts group of the peking hsinchungchieh middle school reflects the life of the students in a rural people's commune where they had spent a month learning to do farm work. in their group painting they had much they wanted to tell about the busy commune life they had shared.

the painting by the group took seven months to complete. the young painters spent two to three hours on it after school every day. everyone regarded the collective work more important than his own individual sketches.

first they worked out the composition of the picture. there are more than 200 people, each with a different expression, in this picture of a socialist new village. those good at drawing landscape did the background, others the people. they all gave their best.

SPORTS

National Junior Weightlifting Records Improved

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 3, 1975)

six weightlifters from south china's kwangtung province improved seven national junior weightlifting records on 13 occasions at the provincial junior weightlifting tournament held on december 1 in kwangchow, capital of the province.

the weightlifters from four prefectures and kwangchow city encouraged each other to give of their best in the course of the tournament. flyweight yeh lien-fa, chen wei-chiang and tsai chun-cheng all broke the listed snatch record of 87.5 kg., the best of all was tsai chun-cheng's 93-kg. performance. chen wei-chiang jerked 118 kg., 3kg. outside the listed record, and broke the two-lift total record of 202.5 kg. with 207.5 kg.

bantamweight tang chia-pei snatched 93 kg. and jerked 120 kg., toppling the national junior records of 92.5 kg. and 115 kg. respectively. li tien-tsai improved the jerk record with a lift of 120.5 kg.

lightweight yeh kan-po improved the national junior record of 105 kg. by snatching 110 kg. and the two-lift total record of 245 kg. with an aggregate of 250 kilogrammes.

Sports Popular in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

chinese workers and peasants have taken up sports on a mass scale under the guidance of chairman mao's call "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health".

the steady rise in the living standards as socialist construction forges ahead and the socialist revolution advances has encouraged growing numbers of labouring people to take part in games and exercises.

oppressed and exploited by capitalists and landlords in old china, the labouring people had to work to the point of exhaustion to keep body and soul together. they had neither the time or energy for sports.

the cultural revolution which started in 1966 has brought to the fore many workers and peasants to act as commentators and also referees, umpires and judges of sports contests.

many workers in peking play basketball, volleyball, table tennis and other games. the city now has more than 2,000 basketball teams and 5,000 table tennis teams in the factories and mines.

shanghai, china's leading industrial city, has a huge participation in daily calisthenics. a demonstration of broadcast exercises and special body building exercises was recently organized with workers from over 70 factories participating. such exchanges of experience promote physical culture and sports.

in lhasa, capital of the tibet autonomous region, there is a growing interest in ball games. many former serfs who are now workers have formed dozens of football and basketball teams that play at weekend games attended by several thousand people.

in northeast china, about 200 lumbermen on a forestry farm consistently do mountain climbing, long distance running or physical exercises every morning before going to work. in the evening, they play ball games on their flood-lit grounds. this farm deep in the mountains is bubbling with vitality.

specialists of physical culture departments concerned have devised various sets of exercises suitable for the health of steel workers and textile workers.

sports items popular among commune members in the countryside are basketball, shooting, table tennis, football, volleyball, track and field, gymnastics and tug of war. many counties and people's communes and brigades have held track and field meets, shooting contests and ball

games during the slack season or holidays. in haian county, east china, peasants take part in over 30 kinds of sports activities. of the 7 members in lu sheng-chien's family, five are sports enthusiasts.

china's more than fifty minority nationalities have many of their own activities. the people in sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia and yunnan province, are expert in shooting, horse races and wrestling.

since the cultural revolution began, the state has allotted large sums to build stadiums, sports fields and sports equipment for the workers and peasants. the noted taching oilfield has nearly 1,000 playing grounds with facilities for track and field events and football, basketball and skating. the peasants have also built sports fields for themselves.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Chad New Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, vice-premier of the state council, met here this afternoon with adoum aganaye, new ambassador of the republic of chad to china.

present were li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, and fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Minister Meets with Chinese Science Delegation

(NCNA-English Rome, Dec. 3, 1975)

italian minister of science and research mario pedini yesterday met with all members of the chinese science delegation led by pei shih-chang, head of the institute of biophysics of the chinese academy of sciences, and had a friendly conversation with them. afterwards, mario pedini gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador to italy han ke-hua was present on both occasions.

the chinese delegation arrived here on november 30.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Meets Delegation of Japan Foreign Trade Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met the friendship delegation of the japan foreign trade association with tatsuzo mizukami as its leader and yukio shibayama as deputy leader. they had a friendly talk.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Japan Foreign Trade Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, this afternoon met the friendship delegation of the japan foreign trade association with tatsuzo mizukami as its leader and yukio shibayama as its deputy leader.

they had a friendly conversation.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

tsutomu nomiyama, leader of the japanese industrial and technical exhibition group and deputy director general of the japan external trade organization, and his wife and others left peking today for a visit to southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

present were matao uryu, deputy leader of the exhibition group, and shuku maeda, counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Press Conference in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a press conference for chinese journalists at the embassy here this morning on the 43-nation resolution on korea adopted at the 30th session of the u.n. general assembly.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said the 43-nation draft resolution on "the creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of korea" adopted at the u.n. general assembly recently fully conforms to the unanimous desire of the entire korean people and all the peace-loving people the world over for an independent and peaceful reunification of korea. it explicitly charters the fundamental way for an effective settlement of the question of reunification of korea in the present situation, he added.

the ambassador said the result of the vote is a great victory for the policy of an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the independent foreign policy of the party and the government of the republic armed with the juche idea of the great leader comrade kim il sung. it is at the same time a common victory for the korean people who have waged an effective struggle for an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and for the progressive countries and people in the world who have given positive support to the korean people's just cause, he added.

ambassador hyun jun keuk pointed out the adoption of the 43-nation resolution at the u.n. general assembly "does not mean immediate realization of the resolution or an end to our struggle." "we will continue our struggle for the realization of the 43-nation resolution," he added.

Friendship Visiting Group of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 3, 1975)

the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left for changsha by special plane this afternoon.

the group is led by kim huan, member of the w.p.k. central committee and department director of the w.p.k. central committee, with kim tae ho, deputy director of the institute of history under the w.p.k. central committee, as its deputy leader.

during their stay in shanghai, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, as well as factories, a hospital and a primary school. they were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

they arrived in shanghai from peking on november 30 and were honoured at a banquet here in the evening hosted by hsu ching-hsien, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the group was greeted and seen off at the airport by comrade hsu ching-hsien and chu yung-chia, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Back from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by su hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea and vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, returned here by train today after attending the 16th session of the committee and paying a visit.

meeting the delegation at the railway station were shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and chang wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Wu Shu Group Gives Premiere in Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Dec. 3, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword-play) group gave its first performance at the youth palace here yesterday evening for over 300 people.

president ould daddah and his wife watched the performance.

other government leaders present included sall abdoul aziz, president of the national assembly; ahmed ould mohamed salah, state minister for national sovereignty; sidi ahmed ould dey, minister of youth and sports.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to mauritania and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

the performance received warm applause and cheers.

the chinese wu shu group arrived here yesterday afternoon on a friendly visit at the invitation of the mauritanian youth and sports ministry.

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking After Visiting Zaire and Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

the chinese government delegation led by chou jung-hsin, minister of education, returned to peking by air this evening after attending the national day celebrations of the republic of zaire and the islamic republic of mauritania and concluding its friendly visit.

they were met at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, leading member of the ministry of education chou hung-pao and leading members of departments concerned.

present were nguvulu lubunda, zairese ambassador to china, and ahmed ould menneya, mauritanian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Member of AGF Executive Committee Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

chao cheng-hung, member of the executive committee of the asian games federation and president of the all-china sports federation, left here for pakistan by air yesterday to attend the meeting of the a.g.f. executive committee.

he was seen off at the airport by chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, lu chin-tung, leading member of the commission, and tung shou-yi and sung chung, vice-president and secretary general of the all-china sports federation.

naseem mirza, minister of the pakistan embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Government Trade Delegation Leaves China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 3, 1975)

t.b. illangaratne, minister of trade, public administration and home affairs of sri lanka, mrs. illangaratne, and the government trade delegation of the republic of sri lanka led by him left here by train today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by juan ke-ming, deputy director of the kwangtung provincial foreign trade bureau.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Dec. 3, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's friendship association with foreign countries led by chiao hsiao-kuang left here today after its friendly visit to sri lanka.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were r.d. senanayake, deputy minister of planning and employment and president of the sri lanka-china friendship association, and sri lanka friends.

yang hui-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also present.

during it stay in sri lanka, the chinese delegation visited kandy, anuradhapura, polonnaruwa, galle, hambantota and ratnapura. they saw places of historic interest, and visited the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall, the pugoda textile mill and some farms. the delegation was accorded warm welcome wherever it went.

on its way to kandy on november 20, the chinese delegation stopped over at horagolia and placed a wreath at the tomb of former prime minister bandaranaike.

on december 1 and 2, the chinese delegation called on maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways; stanley tillekeratne, speaker of the national state assembly; and t.b. tennekoon, minister of cultural affairs.

mayor of colombo a.h.m. fowzie gave a tea party on the afternoon of december 1 to welcome the chinese delegation. that evening, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a reception for the visit of the delegation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

First Sino-Swedish Table Tennis Match in Southern Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 2, 1975)

chinese men's and women's table tennis players played their first friendly matches with those of swedish teams in karlskrona, southern sweden, this evening.

the chinese teams led by hsu shen-yuan are paying a friendly visit to this swedish coastal city after taking

part in the 18th scandinavian international table tennis championships.

the two matches were held in the karlskrona stadium in accordance with the swaythling cup rules. china fielded in the women's event liu hsin-yen, li ming and sui chien-ying to meet sweden's ann-christin hellman, birgitta olsson and eva stroemvall. chinese players huang liang, liao fu-min and kuo yao-hua took on roger lagerfeldt, ingomar wikstrom and per sandstroem of sweden in the men's contest. the chinese women and men players emerged victorious 5-1 and 5-0 respectively.

the fine sportsmanship of "friendship above competition" and skill displayed by the players of both countries won warm applause from the enthralled table tennis enthusiasts.

at an opening ceremony, deputy mayor of karlskrona city holger svensson presented the chinese teams with a replica of the coat of arms of the city. head of blekinge county camilla odhnoff and deputy mayor svensson spoke on the occasion.

the head of blekinge county received all members of the chinese teams this afternoon. hsu shen-yuan presented her with gifts.

the chinese players were honoured at a banquet this evening.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegate to UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

yang li-kung, chinese delegate and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and his party returned to peking today after attending the 18th session of the u.n. food and agriculture organization (fao) conference in rome.

before going to rome, vice-minister yang li-kung had led the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation to bulgaria to attend the 13th session of the commission for scientific and technical cooperation between china and bulgaria and signed a relevant protocol.

they were met at the airport by hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and others.

constantine grigorov, bulgarian ambassador to china, was present.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks with President Ford

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and u.s. president gerald r. ford continued talks here this morning.

President and Mrs. Ford in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

u.s. president gerald r. ford visited the exhibition on learning from tachai in agriculture here this afternoon in the company of wu teh, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, also visited the exhibition.

accompanying them were hsiao peng, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states.

mrs. betty ford visited the palace museum this morning in the company of n.p.c. vice-chairman li su-wen. she visited the dance school of the central "may 7" arts university this afternoon in the company of wang man-tien, leading member of the chinese ministry of culture.

over the past few days, members of president ford's party visited in separate groups the hunghsing (red star) people's commune and the national photographic exhibition, and toured the great wall and the summer palace.

US President Gerald R. Ford and Mrs. Ford Attend Sports Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 3, 1975)

president
gerald r. ford of the united states and mrs. betty ford attended an exhibition of gymnastics, traditional chinese boxing and sword play (wushu), and table tennis at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

attending the sports exhibition were also dr. henry a. kissinger, secretary of state, george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and mrs. bush, as well as other members of president ford's party.

accompanying the american guests at the exhibition were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, li su-wen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states, and chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission.

present were people of various circles in the chinese capital.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Continues Talks with President Gerald R. Ford

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

chinese
vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and u.s. president gerald r. ford continued talks here this morning.

US President Ford, Mrs. Ford and Other American Guests See Sights in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

president gerald r. ford of the united states toured the summer palace here this afternoon in the company of li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

mrs. betty ford, wife of the president, and susan ford, daughter of the president, visited the peking no. 1 carpet factory this morning in the company of madame lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien. susan ford witnessed an operation performed under acupunctural anaesthesia at the no. 3 hospital of the peking medical college.

US President and Mrs. Ford Give Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

president gerald r. ford of the united states of america and mrs. betty ford gave a farewell banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh and li su-wen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; yu hui-yung, minister of culture; huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states; and madame lin chia-mei.

present were susan ford, daughter of the president; dr. henry a. kissinger, secretary of state; george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, mrs. bush; and others.

the national flags of china and the united states hung side by side in the banquet hall.

president ford and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping delivered toasts at the banquet. their toasts were followed by the band playing the national anthems of china and the united states. in the course of the banquet, the band played music pieces of the two countries.

also present at the banquet were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee chang wen-yu, wu hsin-yu, lin chiao-chih, chao chung-yao and tung ti-chou;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and other departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, hsieh ching-yi, yen yu-min, hsiao peng, liu cheng-ching, wang man-tien, chiang hui-lien, lu chin-tung, liu hua-ching, liu tsun-hsin, wang yeh-chiu, lu ying, teng kang, mu ching, wu chung, liu chuan-hsin, chang han-chih and chu lin; and

representatives of workers and people's commune members in the chinese capital chen fu-han, chen ching-tai, tu pao-jung, chen yung-hsiang, kuo li-yun and kuo fu-chin; representatives of minority nationalities yang tsung, halifu tawuti, chen chia-tsai, chen yu-fang and tien chung-shan; as well as representatives of various circles.

present were also tu yu-ming, huang wei, chang hai-shang, chao yi-hsueh and yang nan-tsun.

President Ford's Toast at Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

following is the text of the toast by u.s. president gerald r. ford at the farewell banquet he gave here this evening:

mr. vice-premier, mr. foreign minister, and all chinese friends here tonight.

on behalf of mrs. ford and all the americans present, i extend to you a warm welcome.

tomorrow morning we leave china. it has been a significant visit.

the wide-ranging talks which i have held with chairman mao and with vice-premier teng have been friendly, candid, substantial and constructive. we discussed our differences, which are natural in a relationship between two countries whose ideologies, societies, and circumstances diverge. but we also confirmed that we have important common points.

we reviewed our bilateral relationship. the visit confirmed that although our relations are not yet normalized, they are good; they will be gradually improved because we both believe that a strengthening of our ties benefits our two peoples. i am confident that through our mutual efforts we can continue to build a relationship which advances the national interests of the united states and the people's republic of china. in our talks, i reaffirmed that the united states is committed to complete the normalization of relations with the people's republic of china on the basis of the shanghai communique.

our bilateral ties are important. but both of us attach even greater significance to the international aspects of our relationship. it was certain common perceptions and common interests which brought our countries together four years ago. among these is our agreement not to seek hegemony over others and our fundamental opposition to the efforts of others to impose hegemony in any part of the world. this reflects the realism which is a hallmark of our relationship. and realism is a firmer basis than sentiment for sound and durable ties.

it is only natural that the people's republic of china and the united states will follow their own policies and tactics, governed by their perceptions of their own national interests. the united states is firmly dedicated to an international order of peace, justice and prosperity for all. the task which confronts us -- which confronts all peoples of the world -- is not easy. it requires both firmness of principle and tactics adapted to particular circumstances. it requires national strength and the will to use it, as well as prudence to avoid unnecessary conflict. it requires acceptance of peaceful change to accommodate human aspirations for progress. all must help to build a durable and equitable international system, though inevitably contributions will often be diverse.

i believe that our discussions this week have significantly promoted those objectives we share concerning both our bilateral relations and the international scene. they will benefit our two peoples as well as the peoples of the world.

in closing, i wish to express the sincere appreciation of mrs. ford and myself, and those traveling with us, for the warm hospitality we have received. mr. vice-premier, i hope that you will convey my personal thanks to all who have helped to make our visit so pleasurable.

i ask you to join me in a toast:

-- to the health of chairman mao;

-- to the health of premier chou en-lai;

-- to the health of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping;

-- to the health of all chinese friends here tonight;

-- to the friendship between the american and chinese people.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's Toast at
Farewell Banquet Given by President Ford

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

following
is the text of chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping's toast at the farewell banquet given by u.s. president gerald r. ford here this evening:

mr. president and mrs. ford,
mr. secretary of state,
ladies and gentlemen,
comrades and friends,

president ford will conclude his visit to china tomorrow. here, on behalf of my chinese colleagues present, i would like to thank president ford for giving this banquet on the eve of his departure.

in the last few days, our two sides have held several beneficial talks on matters of mutual interest. what is particularly important, chairman mao tsetung had an earnest and significant conversation with president ford on wide-ranging issues in a friendly atmosphere. china and the united states have different social systems, our two sides have different ideologies, and naturally there are differences of principle between us. at the same time, in the present international situation, our two countries face problems of mutual concern and share many common points. the direct exchange of views between the leaders of our two countries on this occasion helps to increase mutual understanding and serves to promote efforts by both the chinese and american sides toward the direction and goal defined in the shanghai communique. both sides agree that the shanghai communique is a document of historic significance and constitutes the basis of sino-u.s. relations. as facts prove, it remains full of vitality today.

president and mrs. ford and their party have also visited places of interest in peking and come into contact with people of various circles in our capital. our american guests must have found that the chinese people are friendly to the american people. on the eve of the departure of president and mrs. ford from china, i would like to take this opportunity to convey the best wishes of the chinese people for the american people.

i wish president and mrs. ford and their party a pleasant journey.

in conclusion, i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and american peoples,

to the health of president and mrs. ford,

to the health of the other american guests, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present excl.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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CRITICISM OF HISTORICAL IDEALISM

A Sharp Weapon for Criticizing Historical Idealism

- Study of "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party"

by

Ch'in Li-yen (秦砺岩)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 26, 1975)

In his brilliant document "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party," Chairman Mao made a scientific and incisive analysis of the historical development in our country; he also made an all-round and profound discussion of a series of fundamental problems of our democratic revolution. This is a most important work that uses historical materialism to expound the history of our country. A conscientious study of this brilliant document and the use of the stand, viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to criticize in depth capitulationism publicized by the Water Margin and the historical idealist viewpoint spread by commentaries on the Water Margin in the past and of very great significance toward strengthening our consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism.

For a long time, among the commentaries on the Water Margin, many articles embellished and even eulogized the capitulationist Sung Chiang and the capitulationist line. They embellished the renegade to the peasant revolution as a hero of the revolution, and described capitulation as the inevitable outcome of the peasant revolution. One basic argument used was the description Sung Chiang's opposition to corrupt officials only but not against the emperor, his accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and surrendering in humiliation to the feudal rulers as the "limitations of the peasants." This is a historical idealist argument, as well as a distortion and vilification of peasant revolutions.

Chairman Mao points out: "The principal contradiction in feudal society was between the peasantry and the landlord class." "The emperor reigned supreme in the feudal state, appointing officials in charge of the armed forces, the law courts, the treasury and state granaries in all parts of the country and relying on the landed gentry as the mainstay of the entire system of feudal rule." In feudal society, the peasants and the landlords were two fundamentally antagonistic classes. The emperor was the chieftain of the landlord class. The landlord class relied on state power to ruthlessly exploit and trample on the peasants, and drove the peasants to stage uprisings time and again to resist the reactionary rule of the landlord class with the emperor as its chief representative. As a work of literature and art reflecting peasant uprisings, what should be reflected is this kind of revolutionary struggle. However, the Water Margin publicizes the capitulationist line that is against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor, and ignores the acute antagonism and struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class. This is out-and-out class conciliation.

The facts of numerous peasant uprisings in the history of our country have fully shown that Chairman Mao's expositions on the principal contradiction in feudal society is an unbreakable truth. Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang, leaders of the first peasant uprising in the history of our country, shouted the battle cry that "kings, nobles, generals and ministers are no special ethnical group." They declared war on the supreme feudal ruler, named their kingdom "chang-ch'u" and founded the first revolutionary regime of the peasantry in Chinese history. The Yellow Turban Uprising at the end of the Eastern Han dynasty put forth the slogan, "The blue sky is dead, the yellow sky should be established," and called for the overthrow of the feudal dynasty and founding a revolutionary regime of the peasants. Huang Ch'ao, the peasant uprising leader whom Sung Chiang ridiculed as "not manly," called himself the "skyrocketing Marshal," led his insurgent troops to fight north and south, installed himself as emperor at Changan, and founded the peasant revolutionary regime of "Great Ch'i." He persevered in struggle for close to ten years, and vowed that he would rather die than yield. Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, the distinguished leading figure of peasant revolution in Chinese history, advanced the revolutionary ideas of "every man is equal" and "enjoy peace together," founded the revolutionary regime of "T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo," led his peasant insurgent troops in fighting persistently for as long as 14 years, and in the end heroically sacrificed his own life.

The Chinese peasant revolution has its glorious tradition. Ever since the Ch'in and Han dynasties, peasant revolutions in Chinese feudal society always directed their spearhead of struggle against the emperors and their feudal dynasties. Many feudal dynasties in the history of our country were overthrown by peasant revolutions, and many emperors were dethroned by the peasants. These were precisely the great merits of the peasant revolutions against the emperors. The capitulationist line pushed by Sung Chiang who was "against corrupt officials only, but only against the emperors" was never a revolutionary line in peasant uprisings but the stark path of a renegade to revise and tamper with the peasant's revolutionary line.

Marxists do not deny that peasant uprisings in history have their class limitations. Chairman Mao once pointed out: "Since neither new productive forces, nor new relations of production, nor new class forces, nor any advanced political party existed in those days, the peasant uprisings and wars did not have correct leadership such as the proletariat and the Communist Party provide today; every peasant revolution failed, and the peasantry was invariably used by the landlords and the nobility, either during or after the revolution, as a lever for bringing about dynastic changes." What are described here as the limitations of the peasantry refer only to the fact that the peasants in those days were not representatives of new productive forces and could not set up a new form of society. Therefore, the stirring and seething peasant revolutions were either quelled by the state apparatus of the landlord class, or had their leadership usurped by landlord elements, and invariably failed in the end. Nevertheless, the outcome of every large-scale peasant uprising or peasant revolutionary war dealt a blow to the feudal rule at that time, and therefore, pushed forward, to a greater or lesser extent, the development of productive forces in society.

As to the leaders of the peasant insurgent ranks, whether they made revolution unyieldingly and died as martyrs, or surrendered and became turncoats for the sake of attaining high ranks and great wealth, was in the final analysis determined by their world outlook and the class interests they represented. In the face of the life-and-death struggle against the enemy there are only two roads to take: One is to persevere in struggle and make revolution to the end; the other is to give up struggle, drop on one's knees and surrender.

Sung Chiang in the Water Margin and Fang La in history lived in the same era and under the same historical conditions, but they were two distinctly different personalities: Fang La persevered in the peasant revolutionary line, would rather die than surrender, and sacrificed his life heroically for his cause, while Sung Chiang betrayed the peasant revolutionary line, surrendered in humiliation, and served as a vassal "to carry out the wish of Heaven" and suppress peasant uprisings. One was a hero of peasant revolution and the other was an alien class element who wormed his way into the peasant revolutionary ranks. How could they be arbitrarily lumped together? How could the "limitations of the peasants" be used to defend the capitulationist Sung Chiang? Sung Chiang's capitulation and practice of revisionism were due to his landlord-class nature and fundamentally had nothing to do with the "limitations of the peasants."

Marxists not only scientifically analyze and acknowledge the limitations of peasant uprisings in history but also fully affirm and highly evaluate the great historical role of peasant uprisings. Chairman Mao points out: "The scale of peasant uprisings and peasant wars in Chinese history has no parallel anywhere else. The class struggles of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society." The historical merit of the peasant revolution is indelible. It is not possible, just because of the limitation of history and the failure of the revolution, to confuse revolution with counter-revolution and persistence in revolution with the betrayal of the revolution. The description of capitulation in humiliation to the feudal dynasty as the "limitations of the peasants" has confused the

fundamental dividing line between revolution and counter-revolution, and is a vilification of the peasantry as well as a distortion of history.

Although the peasant revolutions in history have failed and the heroes who heroically devoted themselves to standing resolutely for struggle have fallen, they are the vanguard of the revolution and "persons of great achievements" in historical development. Just as what Marx praised: "They would leave a longing for revenge in the hearts of the living, and in the revolutionary period, this longing is one of the most forceful impetuses for embarking on resolute and vigorous actions." Therefore, the victorious Chinese people all along take the peasant revolutionary struggles in the history of our country as the precious historical heritage for them to carry on, to learn from their heroism, and to encourage the successors to the revolution to go forward. But Sung Chiang, the renegade who betrayed the revolution and the executioner who suppressed peasant uprisings, could only be "forever nailed by history onto the pole of ignominy, and could never be freed no matter how their priests prayed." It is therefore said that embellishing the renegades as heroes is an out-and-out historical idealist viewpoint.

Using historical idealism to contend for ideological grounds with the proletariat and using the "limitations of the peasants" to defend the capitulationists both show that the class struggle in the realm of ideology is very acute and complex and that it is still necessary for the proletariat to continue to carry out to the letter the task of exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The militant proletariat must study conscientiously Marxism and the brilliant document "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party," master this combat weapon of historical materialism, combat and guard against revisionism actively unfold criticism of the Water Margin, criticize the viewpoint of historical idealism in the commentaries on the Water Margin, "help all the people recognize capitulationists," and carry this momentous struggle on the political-ideological front through to the end!

* * *

Study Revolutionary Theory and Criticize Capitalism

- after reading "The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War after the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyüan"

by

Hsiang Ch'ien-yen (向前研) of the workers' theory study group of the head office of the Peking Petro-Chemical Workers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Nov. 7, 1975)

"The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War after the Fall of Shanghai and T'aiyüan" was written by Chairman Mao in the early part of the Anti-Japanese War at the time of the struggle against the capitulationist line represented by Wang Ming within the Party. In the article, Chairman Mao issued an important instruction to the whole Party, "we must resolutely combat capitulationism."

Revisionism stands for capitulationism. In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the starting of discussion and criticism of the Water Margin is for the sake of "helping all the people recognize capitulationists," and combating and guarding against revisionism. At present, a review of this brilliant writing by Chairman Mao is of help to our thoroughgoing criticism of revisionism and capitulationism.

In 1937, the Anti-Japanese War erupted with full intensity and the national crisis was unprecedentedly grave. The motherland was under the iron hoofs of Japanese imperialism, and several hundred millions of our compatriots were faced with the tragic fate of becoming subjugated people. At that time, the national contradictions was in the ascendant and class relations were changing within the country. Actively led by our Party and spurred by the Anti-Japanese tide of the people throughout the country, the Anti-Japanese National United Front was established. However the dictator and public enemy Chiang Kai-shek, who was passively anti-Japanese but actively anti-Communist," had not changed his reactionary policy of trying to weaken our Party in the Anti-Japanese War, and finally exterminate our Party and wipe out the Chinese revolution. Under this situation, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line could only wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Right-opportunist line represented by Wang Ming.

Whom should be relied on in the Anti-Japanese War? Who should lead in the united front? This was the key link to whether or not our Party and our army could survive and whether or not victory could be won in the Anti-Japanese War.

Wang Ming advocated "everything through the united front" and "everything subordinated to the united front." In the eyes of this capitulationist Wang Ming, we could only rely on the Kuomintang and the army of the Kuomintang to fight the Anti-Japanese War. He kept saying that the Kuomintang "occupies the dominant position both in the government and the army, and it is the biggest political party in China." Was this not the unvarnished language of a renegade or the hackneyed tune of a capitulationist?

Chairman Mao resolutely criticized the Wang Ming line and pointed out: In the united front, "we must sharply pose the question of who is to lead and must resolutely combat capitulationism." It was necessary to uphold this principle of "independence and initiative within the united front," and preserve the ideological, political and organizational independence of our Party. It was necessary to pin the hope of the whole Party on relying on our own Party, relying on the people's army led by our Party and relying on the broad masses of the people. Our Party resolutely implemented the political line of "developing the progressive forces, winning over the middle forces and isolating the die-hard forces" and resolutely expanded the liberated areas and the people's army. By boldly mobilizing the masses and building up the people's forces, we defeated the aggressors under the leadership of the Party and built up a new China.

Should we or should we not struggle for military power for the Party and the people? This was another important question in the struggle between the two lines within the Party. Since Wang Ming's Right-opportunist line pinned its hope on the Kuomintang and sincerely accepted the leadership of the Kuomintang, it naturally did not want military power for our Party but shamelessly clamored for "united command" and "united operation." Lin Piao also said, "All Chinese armies should obey a united headquarters." These clamors called for uniting under Chiang Kai-shek and handing the people's anti-Japanese troops led by the Communist Party over to the reactionary army of the Kuomintang.

Chairman Mao at that time sharply pointed out, "Communists do not fight for personal military power (they must in no circumstances do that, and let no one again follow the example of Chang Kuo-t'ao), but they must fight for military power for the Party, for military power for the people. As a national war of resistance is going on, we must also fight for military power for the nation. Where there is naivety on the question of military power, nothing whatsoever can be achieved." He also said, "According to the Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whosoever wants to seize and retain state power must have a strong army." It was very evident that what Wang Ming and Lin Piao advocated fitted in precisely with the Kuomintang's policy of "dissolving Communism" and was completely a capitulationist line.

All revisionists have a set of "theory" for capitulation and this theory is none other than the "theory of class conciliation." Lenin said, "The principal content of opportunism is the idea of class cooperation." Wang Ming denied that there were classes and class struggle. He opposed class struggle and advocated class cooperation. He said that, "China has neither a so-called People's Front Party nor a Fascist Party." The Communist Party and the Kuomintang, the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the landlords and the peasants all belonged to the anti-Japanese faction "bound by adversity to share all sorts of hardships together and work more closely together." This was the jargon of revisionism and capitulationism! It was entirely for meeting Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary political needs.

At that time, Chiang Kai-shek openly cried for "the capitulation of the Communist Party." He publicized that capitulation would lead to appointments. This was exactly the set of capitulationist theory of "winning glory for

one's wife and security for the children and leaving a good name in history" publicized by Sung Chiang in the Water Margin entirely for meeting the needs of the reactionary rule of Huitsung of Sung.

Chairman Mao led the whole Party to sternly criticize and wage resolute struggle against this. He said, "It is an established fact that in the War of Resistance everything must be subordinated to the interests of resistance. Therefore, the interests of the class struggle must be subordinated to, and must not conflict with, the interests of the War of Resistance. But classes and class struggle are facts, and those people who deny this fact of class struggle are wrong. The theory which attempts to deny this fact is utterly wrong."

In the Anti-Japanese National United Front, the correct handling of the relations of national struggle and class struggle called for maintaining the strategy of unity and struggle, uniting with all the anti-Japanese imperialist strata in society, at the same time waging different forms of struggle against the anti-communist and anti-people words and deeds of those among them who capitulated to the enemy to different degrees. Without this kind of struggle, the Anti-Japanese National United Front could not exist. This was an important aspect of maintaining revolution and opposing capitulationism at that time.

In the article "The Situation and Tasks in the Anti-Japanese War After the Fall of Shanghai and Taiyüan" when discussing the relationship between class capitulationism and national capitulationism, Chairman Mao also pointed out, "Class capitulationism is actually the reserve force of national capitulationism in the anti-Japanese national revolutionary war; it is a vile tendency that lends support to the camp of the right wing and leads to defeat in the war."

The big landlords and big bourgeoisie formed the right wing of the Anti-Japanese National United Front and the headquarters of national capitulationism. They were afraid of the growth of the revolutionary forces, and were ready at all times to capitulate to Japanese imperialism. This was precisely what made Wang Ching-wei and his clique Chinese traitors. By unleashing one surging tide after another against communism, Chiang Kai-shek also planned to take this course.

Wang Ming's capitulation and practice of revisionism tried to "unite" our Party and the revolutionary forces led by our Party under Chiang Kai-shek, but what role would this kind of class capitulation play? It could only lead to the defeat of the Anti-Japanese War, and make the Wang Ching-weis in Nanking and the Wang Ching-weis in Chungking combine two into one under the Japanese imperialist baton of so-called "opposition to communism for national salvation," exterminate the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces and turn class capitulationism into national capitulationism. Historical experience tells us that those practicing class capitulationism would invariably fall into the quagmire of national capitulationism and become Chinese traitors. Wang Ming was like that and so were Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

During the period of the Anti-Japanese War, our Party was neither the insurgent army of Liangshan controlled by Sung Chiang nor an infant Party with the capitulationist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu holding sway, but a Party of rich revolutionary experience armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought with the great leader Chairman Mao at the helm and charting the course. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had already occupied the dominant position in the whole Party. Because of this, the moment Wang Ming's capitulationist line appeared, Chairman Mao immediately sounded the alarm for the whole Party.

After the Lukouchiao Incident, Chairman Mao pointed out that the most dangerous tendency within the Party had already "turned into Right-opportunism, or capitulationism." He reminded all Party members that they should never forget the bloody lesson of 1927 caused by the defeat of the revolution as a result of Ch'en Tu-hsiu capitulationism. Chairman Mao laid down a complete set of correct line, general and specific policies, and tactics for the Party, resolutely opposed Wang Ming's capitulationist line, smashed one by one the anti-Communist tides whipped up by Chiang Kai-shek, and in the end brought about the defeat of Japanese imperialism. At the same time, our Party and the people's army led by our Party made tremendous headway in the liberated areas. This laid down a solid foundation for the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek and the liberation of the whole country in the war of liberation. In the report "Present Situation and Our Tasks" written by Chairman Mao in December 1947, Chairman Mao made a profound summing up of the historical experience of the defeat to the revolution caused by Ch'en Tu-hsiu's capitulationist line and the victory over Wang Ming's capitulationist line in the Anti-Japanese War. Chairman Mao pointed out, "All Party comrades must keep these lessons of history firmly in mind."

We must firmly bear in mind that as determined by the law of class struggle, revisionism and capitulationism will appear again and again. This has been so in the period of democratic revolution and will also be so in the period of socialist revolution. The historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat has proved that revisionism will always be the main danger. Because of this, we must adhere to the basic line of the Party and combat and guard against revisionism.

We must firmly bear in mind that the basic problem of the revolution is that of political power. In the period of democratic revolution, it was Ch'en Tu-hsiu and Wang Ming's capitulationism that handed the leadership of the proletariat over to Chiang Kai-shek and hence betrayed the revolution. In the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao vainly attempted to usurp supreme leadership in the Party and the state, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. Because of this, we must see to it that the leadership of the revolution will always be grasped firmly in the hands of the Marxists and the broad masses of working people.

We must firmly bear in mind that the main content of revisionism is the practice of class cooperation, the negation of classes and class struggle and opposition to the dictatorship of the proletariat in an effort to make people believe in the beautiful future of "close cooperation" with the landlord and bourgeois classes as vassals. Because of this, the proletariat and the revolutionary people "must never forget class struggle."

We must firmly bear in mind that class capitulationsm is the reserve force of national capitulationism. Since the capitulationists could serve as vassals to the landlord and the bourgeois classes in their own country, naturally in the face of the national enemy, they also would give allegiance to the invaders and willingly become jackals and son-emperors. Because of this, while opposing class capitulationism, we must at the same time also oppose national capitulationism.

We must firmly bear in mind that it is not unusual for revisionism and capitulationism to appear, and the key lies in whether or not we can make the broad masses of people recognize them, expose them, criticize them and combat them. "Deprived of a mass base, the capitulationists will have no chance to play their tricks." Chairman Mao has again and again taught the whole Party that the basic line of the Party must be made known every year, every month and every day, not just a few people, but to the broad masses of revolutionary people for the sake of combating and guarding against revisionism and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

* * *

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

A Letter to Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee

- Sent by twelve rusticated educated youth delegates to the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 28, 1975)

Respected Chairman Mao, Party Central Committee:

We are twelve down-to-the-countryside and returned-to-the-countryside educated youths from all parts of the country who have attended with great excitement the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture of great significance. This embodies the intimate concern of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee for the 10 million rusticated educated youth throughout the country and enables us to receive great education and inspiration. After returning home, we must convey the intimate concern and earnest hopes of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to the vast numbers of educated youth. We will certainly go into action by giving ourselves to the stirring movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and devoting the prime of our youth to the task of building Tachai-type counties and mechanizing agriculture throughout the country.

According to great leader Chairman Mao's instructions, the development of China's national economy calls for the establishment of an independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system by 1980 and the all-round modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century so that China's national economy will be advancing in the front ranks of the world. At present, our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction are in an important period of historical development, and the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture has also developed to a new important stage. We youth of this generation are charged with a historical mission, and the situation is really excellent and pressing.

We educated youth are fresh troops on the agricultural front. Most of us are now in our twenties. Twenty years hence we will only be 40 or 50 years old. This period to come is precisely the period of our fullest vigor during which we can develop our talents to the full. We take boundless pride in our ability to participate in this great struggle to turn our country into a modernized and strong socialist nation.

The Party Central Committee's leading comrades let us educated youth representatives attend the conference because they want us to shoulder a heavy responsibility. Learning from Tachai in agriculture, sending educated youth to the mountains and countryside and following the road of unity with the poor and lower-middle peasants are all closely related and are all for the purpose of hastening the construction of modernized socialist agriculture, narrowing the three major differences, opposing and resisting

revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and the narrowing of the difference between worker and peasant and between town and country cannot be separated from the development of socialist agriculture. To learn from Tachai in agriculture represents yet another great revolutionary movement in the rural areas of our country. Only if we broad masses of educated youth actively devote ourselves to this revolutionary movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture can we best receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and really be of promise. If we don't establish deep attachments to the rural community or maintain the thought of rural revolution, we cannot talk about learning from Tachai, there is no real content in our re-education by poor and lower-middle peasants and our major efforts will not have the correct orientation. We are determined to root ourselves in the countryside. However, the objective is not just to root ourselves in the countryside but to learn from Tachai in fighting heaven and earth together with poor and lower-middle peasants. Therefore, the element which learns from Tachai is the truly rooted one while those that don't learn from Tachai are false. We must use our own hands and work hard to help build our still very backward rural areas into a thriving and prosperous paradise.

As early as the period of China's agricultural cooperation movement, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." During the Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao issued the call: "It is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." In 1973, Chairman Mao again wrote an important letter replying to Comrade Li Ch'ing-lin, the father of an educated youth, to do away with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's interference with the movement to send educated youth to the mountains and countryside, thereby creating even more favorable conditions for us to persevere in making revolution in the countryside. The great leader Chairman Mao is always very concerned with the growth of youth. He has issued a series of important directives during each period in the development of the revolution, and formulated a Marxist-Leninist line for nation's revolutionary youth movement. According to Chairman Mao's instructions, we have broken away from the restraints of the old traditional concepts and have followed the road of unity with workers and peasants from the cities to the countryside and from the interior to the borders. Under the succor of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and trained and educated by the Party organization at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants, we have steeled ourselves and grown up. In the three great revolutionary movements, we have further raised our awareness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and have gained a clearer understanding that sending educated youth to the countryside is an important way to train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution, that it is of great and far-reaching significance in narrowing the difference between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labor and restricting bourgeois rights, and that it is urgently needed in building up a new socialist countryside.

In recent years, we and the poor and lower-middle peasants fought together against heaven and earth. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we obtained definite results, and brought some changes to the features of our communes and brigades. We attended the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture, heard the important and emotionally inspiring reports of the Party Central Committee comrades, heard the experiences given by advanced units from all parts of the nation, and visited Tachai and Hsiyang to study their achievements and experiences in grasping revolution and promoting production. By contrast, we feel that we have a very wide gap to bridge mainly because we have not done enough in reading and studying seriously, our awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is not high, we lack the great ambition, high hopes and hard-working spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in thoroughly reforming their backward features, and we have not united the educated youth sent to the mountains and countryside and the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture very well.

During the conference, Vice Premier Chen Yung-kuei received the educated youth delegates attending the conference in the midst of a hundred other matters and encouraged us saying: "Don't just learn from and overtake Tachai. You must have the great ambition and high hopes to surpass Tachai. Our broad masses of youth have the ability to set up a spot for surpassing Tachai. We believe this is completely possible as each generation should always be better than the previous one. Hasn't Tachai been given to young people? After this conference, we must see what our young comrades will do upon their return. Chairman Mao says: 'The world is yours.' All of you must keep in mind that you are pioneering a great undertaking. Young communists in particular must bear in mind the great ideal of communism."

We are all Communist Party members, Communist Youth League members and certainly must vigorously struggle to restrict bourgeois rights, reduce the three differences, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and realize communism. Our slogan is: "Be resolved to make all-out exertion for revolution, conscientiously learn from Tachai and strive to build up our own communes and brigades into advanced units of the Tachai type within two or three to four years.

In order to realize this goal, we resolve to go further in properly studying revolutionary theory, constantly heighten our awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and thoroughly break with outdated traditional ideas. We must learn from the youth of Tachai, firmly establish the ironlike determination to take up farming, and make up our minds to be a new generation of farm workers imbued with socialist consciousness and culture.

We all work as basic-level cadres in the countryside and the Party places very high demands on us. We should apply our major efforts to learning from Tachai in agriculture, adhere to the Party's basic line together with poor and lower-middle peasants, criticize revisionism and capitalism and vigorously build socialism. In the course of making vigorous efforts,

we will improve ourselves and mature. The flourishing development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has provided us educated youth with a broad world for us to develop our talents to the full. We must apply our cultural and scientific knowledge to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, go all out for farmland capital construction and the mechanization of agriculture, adopt scientific farming on a large scale and constantly strengthen the socialist collective economy so as to create a solid material foundation for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Our determination to learn from Tachai has been defined. To translate a fine hope into reality, we ourselves first should make the utmost effort. We also request the Party committees at all levels to create for us a necessary condition by reducing the number of conferences to be attended in other places, so that we educated youth who have become cadres could have even more time to fight at the basic level, work in a down-to-earth manner and lead the masses in learning from Tachai. We must never fail to live up to the earnest hopes Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have in us. Our goal certainly must be reached. Our goal certainly can be reached! We wish Chairman Mao a long life without end!

Educated youth delegates to the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture.

Hsing Yen-tzu	Chu K'o-chia
Hsüeh Hsi-mei	Ch'eng Yu-chih
Ch'ai Ch'un-tse	Ko Wei
Kao Ch'ung-hui	Ju-tzu-ku-li
Tseng Chao-lin	Chang Teng-lung
Lin Ch'ao-ch'iang	Liu Yü-shu

October 20, 1975

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SURVEY OF CHINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU

Chinese Scientists Doing Large-scale Survey of Chinghai-Tibet Plateau

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

chinese scientists surveying the chinghai-tibet plateau more than 4,000 metres above sea level have made significant progress in the study of geological history this year.

for the first time they found on the north slopes of the himalayas south of drongpa, warm water fusulinids (a group of primary spindle-shaped marine insects which diversified sufficiently to provide important index fossils for carboniferous and permian sequences) and fossils of coral colonies in a limestone bed of the permian period dating back 280,000,000 years. they also located palaeozoic strata on the south slopes of the kangirdisi mountains north of drongpa. fossiliferous strata and fossils of a dozen kinds of animals including hipparions (the three-toed horse), hyaenas, rhinoceros, hares, deer and antelopes were found in the kyerong basin in southern tibet and the shagchuka basin in northern tibet. the data suggest the geological age of the hipparion fauna to be between the pliocene period and the early pleistocene period, that is, between ten million and three million years ago. they show that in those times the chinghai-tibet plateau was still at a far lower altitude with a hot humid climate and a host of lakes and was lush with plants. at some later time, there was a great upheaval of the earth's crust and the uplifting is still continuing.

a number of human skulls and limb bones and artifacts dating from the neolithic period (the new stone age beginning 10,000 years ago) were found near linchih county. in 1966, chinese scientists discovered implements of the palaeolithic period (the old stone age) in tingri county. preliminary analysis shows that these implements of the old and new stone age are similar to those excavated on china's central plains and the form and structure of the human skulls are similar to those of the same period found in the hinterland. this suggests that the people and civilization of tibet were closely related to those of the middle reaches of the yellow river from 4,000 years ago to between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago.

this year's survey was a follow-up of the two multi-branch surveys of the plateau in 1973 and 1974 to study the geological development of the plateau, the cause of its uplifting and its influence on the natural environment and human activities, and to explore the possibilities of transforming the natural conditions and utilizing local resources.

the 1975 surveying expedition, composed of more than 240 scientists from the chinese academy of sciences and some

40 other organizations, made the biggest scientific survey to date of the chinghai-tibet plateau. more than 50 disciplines were represented, including geology, geophysics, geomorphology, glaciology, natural geography, zoology, botany, pedology, climatology, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, grazing grounds and water conservancy. the wealth of data collected fills up the gaps in the study of some areas of the plateau and some branches of knowledge. this provides a basis for intensive theoretical research on the plateau and scientific grounds for the industrial and agricultural development of tibet.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the scientists accomplished the survey in the revolutionary spirit of defying hardships and difficulties and with the warm support of the local people.

the surveyors explored the region's geothermic resources in the interests of expanding industry and agriculture and discovered near lhasa a wet steam field, the first found in china. the country's highest located boiling hot spring and largest geyser were found in the kangirdisi mountains. a detailed investigation was made of the origin and formation of the hot springs, and the temperature, quality and volume of the water.

large amounts of valuable specimens of plants and animals, fungi, birds, insects, fish and algae were catalogued. some were found for the first time in tibet or in the whole of china, including several new species believed not discovered anywhere else in the world. data were accumulated for the study of the composition, origin and evolution of the flora and fauna on the plateau as well as for fuller use of animals and plants in the area.

the climate, soil, vegetation, terrain and natural resources of various areas were studied in the light of local agricultural development. the scientists investigated the special features of local farming, forestry and animal husbandry, the guideline for their expansion and measures to increase production.

observation of winter wheat and agricultural microclimate in the lhasa area showed that the crop is benefited by more intensive photosynthesis and high-level milking function for a longer period than the equivalent grown on the plains in east china. these findings provide important scientific grounds for explaining the high farm yields in tibet and the characteristics of crop growth on this plateau.

the hydrologists virtually completed surveying the main course of the yalu tsangpo river and its major tributaries. they also worked out a tentative programme for tapping those water resources for irrigation. the river was traced to its origin in the kyidma yangdzong river in the himalayas.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Industry Grows Rapidly in North China Mining Center

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 4, 1975)

tangshan, a longstanding coal mining centre in north china, is now also producing locomotives, motor vehicles, diesel engines, mining equipment, cement-making machinery, machine tools, television sets and hundreds of other new items.

this city has broadened the scope of its industrial production and raised its technical level since the great proletarian cultural revolution started nine years ago. the total value of industrial output last year was 2.5 times what it was in 1965.

with most of its steel and machine works dating back several decades, the city has mainly relied on the workers to tap the old plants' production potentials through technical innovation and transformation. the new factories and workshops contributed only one-fifth of the increases in the total value of industrial production. the rest came from the expanded production in the old enterprises.

at the century-old kailuan coal mines, the old technical processes and equipment have been overhauled during the mass drive for technical innovations which has been going on since 1971 to cope with the country's growing need for coal. by the end of last year, kailuan's mining capacity had risen 80 percent on the basis of 1970, and four of the seven collieries had doubled their output.

spendings on technical transformation in these mines over the past five years were equivalent to about one-seventh of the estimated cost of sinking new shafts to produce the increased amount of coal. apart from this, a lot of time was saved.

kailuan's experience shows that to rely on the workers' socialist enthusiasm and exploit the potentials of existing enterprises through technical transformation is an economical and effective way to bring quick results in industrial expansion.

at the tangshan rolling stock plant built 95 years ago, one-third of the equipment in use in 1965 was antiquated stock which had been in use from the 1920's or '30's. during the cultural revolution the plant party committee conscientiously studied marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works and repudiated the revisionist line; the initiative of the workers and technicians to transform the plant was aroused.

they built 300 sets of new equipment to replace the old machinery, adopted 3,000 innovations and formed four mechanized production lines, thus upping the plant's designed capacity by 80 percent as well as changing over from repair work to manufacture of locomotives.

workers of the tangshan ceramics company built 17 tunnel-type kilns in three years to replace the old equipment and technical processes. they went on to mechanize or semi-mechanize the material-preparing, base-forming and glaze-firing processes to double the company's production.

the annual capacity of an old rolling machine built in the 1930's had been raised from 50,000 tons to 129,000 tons by workers of the tangshan iron and steel company through technical renovation before the cultural revolution started. adopting the latest techniques, the workers made further improvements on the machine during the cultural revolution and last year produced 245,000 tons of rolled steel.

leading members of local factory party committees describe potential-tapping as a very good way of implementing chairman mao's principle of independence and self-reliance. while increasing production rapidly, it saves state funds for building a greater number of modern factories.

altogether 21,000 technical innovations were effected in local factories during the past four years. some 4,500 sets of equipment were built, 3,800 new processes and techniques adopted, and 109 mechanized or automated production lines set up. this has enabled the city to turn out several hundred new industrial products.

COAL PRODUCTION

North China Province Overfulfills Annual Coal Production Plan

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 5, 1975)

north china's shansi province, one of china's major coal producers, overfulfilled this year's coal production plan 41 days ahead of time, thus completing its eighth running year of overfulfilment of state coal production plans. coal output was 11.4 percent up on the same 1974 period. production costs were reduced and the amount of profit handed over to the state reached a new record.

since the beginning of this year, miners of the province have studied hard the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in political classes and evening schools. this not only deepened their criticism of revisionism and capitalism, but also greatly helped the miners and leading cadres become more aware of the need to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. both the revolution and production developed rapidly as a result.

in the tatung mining administration, the miners completed the annual coal production target, which was much higher than last year's, 34 days ahead of time.

in extracting zones under the luan mining administration, leading cadres, miners and technicians worked shoulder-to-shoulder to overcome difficulties caused by water seepage in the workface and also fulfilled the yearly coal production plan 34 days ahead of time.

one of the major factors behind the achievements was the firm reliance of party organizations on the miners to run well china's socialist coal industry. throughout the yangchuan coal mines, china's leading anthracite producer, the miners take a direct part in management and their wisdom and long experience have contributed to the constant growth of coal production. the yangchuan miners overfulfilled this year's coal production plan 41 days ahead of time, with production costs lower than ever before.

coal mines under ten prefectures and cities in the province have topped this year's coal production plans ahead of time. by the end of november, they had provided the state with six million tons of coal above the plan.

GOOD HARVESTS

Peking Wrests All-round Good Harvest Despite Big Drought

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

peking gathered an all-round good harvest with grain output at a record high though the area had little snow and rain last winter and suffered a three-season drought this year.

the total and average grain output of all counties and districts on peking's outskirts reached an all-time high, surpassing 1974, itself a peak year. good harvests were also reaped in cotton and oil-bearing crops. plentiful vegetable crops have guaranteed stable supplies to amply meet the needs of peking's markets. pig-raising, poultry, fish-breeding, afforestation and fruit production also made new advances.

the drought which hit the capital this year was worse than that in 1972, being one of the most serious in local history. precipitation in many areas was 50 or 60 percent less than normal years and in some, up to 70 percent less.

since the publication early this year of chairman mao's important instructions concerning theory, the cadres and commune peasants have conscientiously studied the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which increased their enthusiasm for socialist agriculture. this is an important reason for this year's good harvest. the masses took the fight against drought as an action to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the cadres went to the masses to help and guide the work. in changping and shunyi counties alone, over 800 county and commune cadres worked in the villages for this purpose.

the good achievement was also a reflection of the tachai revolutionary spirit -- "the severer the drought, the greater our drive" -- in which the peking cadres and commune peasants worked. grain yield in pingku county exceeded 6.75 tons per hectare. in miyun county, an arid mountain area, the masses were mobilized to look for new water sources to fight the drought and protect the young crops. both the total and average grain output topped last year's figures.

while making the fullest possible use of the irrigation works built over the previous years, the people of peking continued to work on farm capital construction. some 3,600 pump wells were sunk from january to september this year and over 300 small reservoirs, ponds and pumping stations were built.

peking continued to transform the farming system by expanding the acreage of summer grain with wheat as the main crop while paying attention to the autumn crops. after bringing in a summer grain harvest three times that of 1970, the commune members intensified field management of the autumn crops which contributed in no small measure to the success for the whole year.

OVERWINTERING CROPS

China Expands Overwintering Crop Acreage

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

rural cadres and commune peasants in china have taken all steps to sow more wheat, rape, green manure and other over-wintering crops, despite drought in some areas and continuous rain in others.

in the north, wheat sowing has been finished in good time on an acreage that exceeds last year's. wheat shoots are growing well. in southern china, too, efforts are being concentrated on sowing winter wheat on an acreage larger than that of last year. in many parts of the country, more base manure is applied, the irrigated acreage expanded and fine strains used.

the commune peasants are working better and at a quicker pace under the impetus of the slogan "get the whole party mobilized, and go all out to develop agriculture and build up more tachai-type counties" put forward at the recent national learn-from-tachai conference. the party organizations at various levels in different parts of the country have strengthened their leadership over the work.

in north china's hopei province, 100,000 cadres went to the countryside to work alongside the peasants. rural cadres and commune peasants in east china's shantung province examined their work to see in what aspects they were lagging behind the tachai brigade so as to speed up the sowing and increase output. they ploughed deep and levelled 2,660,000 hectares of irrigated wheat fields and transformed 1,330,000 hectares of dry wheat plots, applying 20 to 30 percent more manure this year than last. defying a downpour, 28,000 cadres in shensi province joined the commune peasants in sowing wheat.

in southern china, where paddy rice is the major crop, the peasants also took care to do winter wheat sowing well. to enlarge the sown acreage, commune members

in southwest china's szechwan province, where in winter large tracts of fields are swampy, are pitching into a campaign to build water-control projects, dig drainage ditches and transform low-lying fields. in those counties and communes in yunnan and kweichow provinces where formerly little or no over-wintering crops were grown, the peasants have made energetic efforts to seed such crops.

the acreage sown to wheat on the tibetan plateau, known as the roof of the world, has also been expanded. the shigatse prefecture has doubled the area planted to wheat this year.

in some areas, growing more winter wheat means a revolutionary change in local farming systems. local peasants have worked out measures to use the triple-cropping system according to local conditions in order to get better harvests of food grains, oil-bearing crops and green manure.

a long dry spell hit north china this year while sustained rainy weather prevailed in autumn in the provinces along the yangtze and huai rivers and in shensi and kansu provinces in the northwest. this made wheat sowing very difficult. however, the rural cadres and commune members stubbornly fought the adverse conditions in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and adopted measures to complete the sowing in time.

during the sowing season, the peasants, men and women, young and old, in hopei, peking and tientsin, made full use of the irrigation facilities or turned out to carry water by shoulder-pole to save the young crops. the people in changchou prefecture, hopei province, sunk 7,700 new wells and opened 2,500 ditches this autumn to guarantee a good summer harvest next year. in east and southwest china, the commune members put hard work into building and repairing water-control projects and digging drainage ditches to ensure the sowing and normal growth of wheat. /

PORTS

New Construction Projects at North China Port

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 5, 1975)

new projects for the chinhuangtao-peking oil pipeline, the first stage of an oil terminal and two deep-water berths were recently put into operation at the north china port of chinhuangtao.

this fine ice-free harbour on pohai bay has been growing as the country's foreign trade expands. this year's state appropriations for the city's construction work, mainly the harbour, were 20 percent more than last year's, or ten times the amount in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the city party committee mobilized the bulk of the local building force, machinery, equipment, and other materials to speed up the construction of the major projects on the state's priority list.

the schedules for these important projects were advanced in the first three quarters of this year. without using more manpower, the city construction department did 66.5 percent more work than in the same period of last year in terms of outlay. the new buildings completed covered a total floor space 3.62 times as large.

FESTIVAL OF PUPPET & SHADOW SHOWS

Second Round of National Festival of Puppet and Shadow Shows Starts

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

the second round of the national puppet theatre festival sponsored by the chinese ministry of culture opened here yesterday.

taking part currently are puppet theatre delegations from peking, fukien, kwangsi, kiangsu, liaoning, hopei, shansi and szechwan.

more than 60 items are being presented, portraying new things which emerged in the course of socialist revolution and construction, the life of the chinese children and the nationwide movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture. the programmes include adaptations from revolutionary modern peking opera scenes and excerpts of dance dramas.

in the past few days, the artistes have made an earnest study of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", and reviewed and summed up the achievements in transforming puppet and shadow puppet presentations under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. this has helped strengthen their determination to carry on the proletarian revolution in literature and art through to the end. they pledged to learn from each other and exchange experience during the festival, so as to effect a blossoming of socialist literature and art.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits Afghanistan

(NCNA-English Kabul, Dec. 4, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's friendship association with foreign countries led by chiao shiao-kuang arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to afghanistan.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were vice-president of the afghanistan-china association abdul shakour wali and chinese ambassador kan yeh-tao.

on the same day, the delegation called on president of the afghanistan-china friendship association sultan mahmoud ghazi who gave a dinner to welcome the delegation.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Education Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

the albanian education delegation led by musa kraja, vice-minister of education and culture, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chou hung-pao, leading member of the ministry of education, and hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

present was niko mitrushi, first secretary of the albanian embassy here.

while in china, the delegation toured peking, tientsin, nanking, shanghai, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and tachai, and visited schools and had discussions with chinese teachers and students.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Men's Basketball Team Plays Opening Match in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwanbchow, Dec. 4, 1975)

an australian men's basketball team played the kwangtung provincial team in its first friendly match in china at the kwangchow indoor stadium this evening. the match drew warm applause from the more than 5,000 spectators.

prior to the match, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, lu teh-yao, director of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, and lu tung, leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, met john raschke, leader of the visiting team, and they watched the match together.

a strong team, the australians average 22 years old and 1.95 metres tall. andy campbell, the tallest, stands 2.16 metres.

the match was keenly contested from beginning to end. the visitors won 94:87 and led 51:50 at half-time.

the visitors jumped to a quick lead of 12-0 before the local players found their range and closed the gap to 32-31 mainly by outside shooting.

the visitors switched to a tight half-court man-to-man defence, but the fast-breaking kwangtung players matched the australians shot for shot by cutting toward the basket repeatedly.

centre forward andy campbell who towered above the local players was the australian mainstay with rebound control. other heavy scorers for the visiting team were tony barnett and rocky crosswhite, both of whom showed remarkable accuracy. the local players kept up a fast pace and attacked incessantly to the end. the exciting match was played in a friendly atmosphere.

the visitors arrived in kwangchow yesterday evening and were guests at a welcome reception hosted by the kwangtung branch of the chinese basketball association.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

finnish ambassador to china martti salomies and his wife gave a reception here at noon today to mark the independence day of finland.

among those attending were chinese minister of communications yeh fei, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan and leading members of departments concerned liu ai-feng, huang shu-tse, wang yu-ching and wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement for 1976 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

a 1976 trade agreement between the people's republic of china and the republic of finland was signed here today.

sun so-chang, head of the chinese government trade delegation and deputy departmental director under the ministry of foreign trade, and pauli opas, leader of the finnish government trade delegation and deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

chai shu-fan, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met the finnish government trade delegation and was present at the signing ceremony.

the finnish government trade delegation arrived here on november 26. it visited peking and tientsin, and will leave here tomorrow for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow on its way home.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Journalists Delegation Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 3, 1975)

the chinese journalists delegation led by sun yi-ching, chief editor of "peking daily", left here for home this evening after concluding its two-week friendly visit to france.

yu meng-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in france, gave a reception this noon in honour of the delegation.

present at the reception were louis delamare, director of the information and press service of the french foreign ministry, roger duzer, deputy head of the asian-oceanian affairs department, and other officials, of the foreign ministry. french journalists also attended.

the chinese delegation was honoured at a reception given on november 21 by the french foreign ministry and andre bettencoure, former minister and president of the france-china friendship group of the national assembly.

during its stay here, the chinese journalists toured paris, lyons, tours and some coastal cities along the atlantic where they visited factories, farms and newspaper offices and were warmly received.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Scientists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

liu chung-yang, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. szegi jozsef, a hungarian biologist, and candidate doctor gyorffy bela, a hungarian agronomist.

present were leading members of departments concerned under the academy of sciences and chinese scientists, including wu tsao-wen, wei chiang-chun and tsui cheng. jozsa sandor, counsellor of the hungarian embassy here, was among the guests.

the hungarian scientists arrived here by air today for a study tour of peking, nanking, shanghai, kwangchow and tachai.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Dec. 3, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chang keng-he, department director of the foreign trade ministry, left here for home yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to iraq.

it was seen off at the airport by sadiq taha, general director of the agreements and loans department of the iraqi central bank and officials of the ministry of economy. chinese charge d'affaires a.i. tso chun-feng was also present.

the chinese and iraqi government trade delegations signed a protocol on amending the trade agreement between the two countries.

the iraqi ministry of economy and central bank gave dinner parties in honour of the chinese delegation. the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. also held a dinner party for the visit.

the chinese guests visited baghdad, basrah and ancient babylon relics in hilla.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Group of Central Committee of Korean Workers' Party Visits Changsha and Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 5, 1975)

the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea wound up its visit to changsha and shaoshan and left here for kweilin by special plane this afternoon.

the visiting group is led by kim huan, member of the w.p.k. central committee and department director of the w.p.k. central committee, with kim tae ho, deputy director of the institute of history under the w.p.k. central committee, as its deputy leader.

the visiting group arrived in changsha on the afternoon of december 3. in the evening, the korean comrades were honoured at a banquet hosted by the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china.

chang ping-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee and first vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and group leader kim huan exchanged toasts to the everlasting blood-sealed revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and korea.

yesterday, the korean comrades-in-arms made a special trip to shaoshan to visit chairman mao's home village, where they were given a warm welcome by the local people. on behalf of the shaoshan people, mao tse-pu, secretary of the c.p.c. shaoshan district committee and chairman of the district revolutionary committee, extended cordial greetings to the korean comrades-in-arms and accompanied them on their visit to chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition attached to chairman mao's birthplace.

in changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, the site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his youth, and the hunan provincial museum and attended performances given by the provincial puppet show and shadow theatres.

upon their arrival in and departure from changsha, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm greeting and send-off at the airport by comrade chang ping-hua and leading members of the c.p.c. hunan provincial committee, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee and the c.p.c. changsha city committee, including shang tzu-chin, li meng-min, li ching, li chen-hsiang and tang shan.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Party and State Leaders Greet Lao State Leaders on Founding of People's Democratic Republic of Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai today sent a message to souphanouvong, president of the people's democratic republic of laos and chairman of the supreme people's assembly of laos, and kaysone phomvihane, prime minister of the government of the people's democratic republic of laos, warmly congratulating them on the proclamation of the founding of the people's democratic republic of laos and on their assumption of the office of president and chairman and prime minister.

the message reads:

his excellency souphanouvong, president of the people's democratic republic of laos and chairman of the supreme people's assembly of laos,

his excellency kaysone phomvihane, prime minister of the government of the people's democratic republic of laos,

vientiane

on the occasion of the proclamation of the founding of the people's democratic republic of laos and your assumption of the office of president of the republic and chairman of the supreme people's assembly and that of prime minister of the government respectively, we wish, on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, to extend our warm congratulations and high salutation to you and to the people's revolutionary party of laos, the government of the people's democratic republic of laos and the fraternal lao people.

the birth of the people's democratic republic of laos is a brilliant achievement won by the lao people through their protracted and heroic struggle. in the last decades for the independence of their motherland and the liberation of their nation, the heroic lao people, under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party of laos, defied the strong enemy, despised all difficulties and persisted in armed struggle; and after traversing an arduous and tortuous road, they at last triumphed over the imperialist aggressor and domestic ultra-rightist reactionary forces

and won the great victory of the national-democratic revolution. henceforth, the lao revolution enters an entirely new historical stage. your victory is not only a positive contribution to the revolutionary cause of the indochinese peoples, but also a powerful inspiration to all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples in their just struggle for independence and liberation.

china and laos are close friendly neighbours. sharing weal and woe in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism, our two peoples have forged a profound militant friendship. the chinese people heartily rejoice over every victory won by the lao people and regard it as their own. we feel sure that, under the leadership of the people's revolutionary party of laos, the lao people with their tradition of revolutionary struggle will build laos into an independent, democratic and prosperous country by persisting in independence and self-reliance and continuously surmounting difficulties in their way ahead. we wish that the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and lao peoples grow in strength and develop steadily.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress of
the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, december 5, 1975

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Lao People's Great Historic Victory

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1976)

the people's daily carries today an editorial entitled "lao people's great historic victory" which reads as follows:

the all-laos congress of people's representatives successfully convened in vientiane, the capital of laos, on december 1 and 2, 1975, proclaimed the abolition of the monarchy, the establishment of the lao people's democratic republic (lpdr), the appointment of souphanouvong as president of the republic and president of the people's supreme assembly, and the appointment of kaysone phomvihane as prime minister. the convening of the congress and the birth of the lao people's democratic republic signify that the national, democratic revolution of laos has won a great victory on the nationwide scale and the lao people's revolutionary cause has entered a brand-new historical stage. the whole country of laos is wrapped in joy and songs of victory rise from the banks of the mekong river. the chinese people elatedly extend warm congratulations and pay lofty regards to the fraternal lao people.

the people of laos are heroic people and the nation of laos is a great nation. under the leadership of the lao people's revolutionary party, the lao people have waged for many years a unswerving and heroic struggle for the independence of the motherland and liberation of the nation. in defiance of brute force and sacrifice, the lao people have, in the last ten and more years, waged a glorious, arduous and tortuous struggle, driven away the u.s. aggressors, overthrew the ultra-rightist lao reactionaries and won a great, historic victory. the people of all nationalities of laos have gained control over the destiny of their own country and become its masters. the great victory won by the lao people is another majestic paean of people's war. it gives powerful inspiration to the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for independence and liberation.

the lao people's glorious course of fighting shows once again that so long as the revolutionary people take up arms, dare to and persevere in struggle, they can certainly gradually develop and build up their own strength, grow from weak into strong and finally defeat the aggressors and their lackeys. the lao people have displayed the staunch revolutionary spirit and heroism in their struggle, advanced wave upon wave and fought valiantly. the whole country from the plain of jars to the bolovens plateau, from the truong son to the mekong river has become a battlefield to annihilate the enemy. despite the formidable appearence of the enemy and his rampancy at one time, the lao people finally defeated the outwardly strong enemy and achieved the liberation of the nation and victory of the revolutionary struggle through persevering in protracted people's war.

the lao people's glorious course of struggle proves once more that though the path of revolution is tortuous, the future is always bright. the revolutionary people must be skilled in countering the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of the enemy with the revolutionary dual tactics, not to be taken in by the "honeyed words" of the imperialists and all reactionaries, nor intimidated by their threats. on the road of struggle stretching over several decades, the lao people have experienced many twists and turns. however, they summed up their experiences and continued to fight. keeping a firm stand on armed struggle in their revolutionary struggle, the lao people put themselves in an invincible position. they have never relaxed their militancy because of the signing of the two agreements. on the contrary, they have all along held fast to their guns, maintained vigilance all the time, dealt resolute and powerful blows to enemy sabotage and disturbances, advanced in triumph and finally brought the revolutionary cause of laos from victory to victory.

the lao people's glorious course of struggle also shows that unity is strength; a people fighting in unity for a just cause is invincible. under the leadership of the lao people's revolutionary party, the lao patriotic front by resolutely relying on the people, uniting with the various patriotic forces, and forming a broad national united front, waged a protracted courageous and tenacious struggle against the enemy and won a shining victory. the lao people and the vietnamese and cambodian peoples have supported each other and fought shoulder to shoulder in their revolutionary struggles. the lao people's struggle has also won the sympathy and support of the justice-upholding countries and peoples throughout the world. therefore, the lao people's victory is also a common victory of the people of the three countries in indochina, of the third world and the world over.

history is evolving and the peoples are advancing. the great victories of the people of laos, cambodia and viet nam and the tremendous victories of the people of countries of the third world show convincingly that the great historic current -- countries want independence, nations want liberation and peoples want revolution -- is surging forward and irresistible. u.s. imperialism has suffered a defeat in indochina and southeast asia. the other superpower which is ambitious and trying its utmost to penetrate into and make expansion in the area will also be doomed to failure.

china and laos are close neighbours sharing the same mountains and rivers. the people of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have shared weal and woe and supported and encouraged each other in protracted revolutionary struggle. in celebrating today the great, historic victory won by the lao people, the chinese people wholeheartedly wish that the heroic lao people, bringing into full play the spirit of independence,

self-determination and self-reliance, will continuously achieve new and greater victories in the cause of building a prosperous and strong new laos and wish the steady consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and lao people.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Mozambique

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Dec. 3, 1975)

the peking football team of china left here for tanzania this afternoon after concluding its 12-day friendly visit to mozambique.

the chinese players had three friendly matches with the mozambique team in the capital, in beira and in nampula.

during their visit, they were accorded a warm welcome by the mozambican government, people and sportsmen. yesterday afternoon, minister of state at the president's office jose oscar monteiro received the team on behalf of minister for education and culture graca simbine. he had a warm and friendly talk with the chinese guests.

in the evening, chao yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, gave a reception for the team's visit to the country. present on the occasion were alberto sithole, member of the central committee of the mozambique liberation front and director of the department of africa and the middle east of the foreign ministry; carlos cossa, high-ranking official from the state ministry at the president's office and representative of the minister of state; diodocio valenti, responsible member of the physical culture bureau of the education and culture ministry; heitor martins, president of the mozambique football association; as well as mozambican football players.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Premier Chou En-lai Congratulates Nepalese Prime Minister Tulsi Giri

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to dr. tulsi giri, warmly congratulating him on assuming the office of the prime minister of the government of the kingdom of nepal. the message reads:

on the occasion of your excellency's assuming the office of the prime minister of the kingdom of nepal, i would like to extend to you my warm congratulations. i am sure that the nepalese government and people will achieve new successes in safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and developing the national economy. may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal grow in strength and develop daily.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Shanghai Philharmonic Society Ends Visit to New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

the shanghai philharmonic society left wellington today after concluding its visit to new zealand, according to a wellington report.

chinese ambassador to new zealand pei chien-chang held a reception last evening for the society.

among the 300 guests attending the reception were: new zealand prime minister w. e. rowling, deputy prime minister r. j. tizard, minister of trade and industry w. w. freer, secretary of defence j. f. robertson, chief of defence staff lieutenant general sir richard webb, chairman of radio new zealand p. j. downey, president of the national committee of the new zealand china society c. r. howell, and some diplomatic envoys to new zealand.

the chinese musicians performed at a concert on the evening of december 2. present at the concert were more than 1,000 people, including new zealand minister of internal affairs h. l. j. may, minister of immigration f. m.

colman, other high-ranking new zealand officials, foreign diplomats in new zealand and friendly personages of various circles.

the audience warmly welcomed the performances of drum and chinese instrumental music "triumphant return of fishermen", suona solo "songfest of birds", revolutionary symphony "taking tiger mountain by strategy", and piano concerto "the yellow river". thunderous applause greeted the chinese musicians after they played the new zealand "festival overture" and maori melodies.

during its stay in the new zealand capital the shanghai philharmonic society was honoured at separate receptions given by mayor of wellington m. fowler, wellington branch of the new zealand-china society and the local chinese community.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Mrs. Marcos Watch
Philippine-Chinese Badminton Contest

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

the chinese youth badminton team began its friendly contest with a filipino badminton team yesterday at the rizal memorial hall in manila, according to a report from that city.

philippine president and mrs. marcos were present at the opening ceremony. the president made a warm and friendly speech when declaring the contest open. mrs. marcos delivered the first service for the contest.

accompanied by li wei, head of the chinese youth badminton delegation, and hsiao teh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the philippines, president and mrs. marcos watched the exhibition performance played by the men and women players of both countries.

after the exhibition performance, players of the two countries contested in the men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles events.

the excellent performance won the acclaim from more than 5,000 spectators.

the chinese youth badminton delegation arrived in the philippines on december 2 for a friendly visit.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Ultimate Bankruptcy of Brezhnev Clique's Agricultural Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

the grain output in the soviet union this year is the lowest in a decade and marks the seventh crop failure in the 11 years since brezhnev's rise to power. the drop in the harvest this year is the biggest in the past 20 years, while the amount of grain imports is the highest in soviet history.

this represents an epitome of the bankruptcy of the brezhnev clique's agricultural policy.

the severity of the shortfall compelled nikolai baibakov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning committee, to withhold, contrary to what he had usually done, the exact figures of the 1975 harvest in his report to the supreme soviet session on december 2. he merely said: "a series of agricultural production figures have failed to reach the planned level."

to gloss over the full extent of the harvest failure this year, the brezhnev clique had g.i. vashchenko, chairman of the planning and budget commission of the soviet of the union, compare the annual average of grain output of the nineth five-year plan (1971-1975) period with that of the eighth (1966-1970). however, computation on the basis of the percentage disclosed by vashchenko and the yearly figures announced by the soviet government in the past leads to the maximum estimate of 137 million tons this year, 58 million tons less than the harvest last year or a drop of 30 percent, and nearly 29 percent less than the annual average in the four years from 1971 to 1974 and 37 percent less than the planned target for 1975.

by the official statistics published each year in the soviet union, this year's slump is the heaviest in the 22 years since the soviet revisionist renegade clique came to power. a comparable harvest crisis broke out in 1963 under khrushchov -- a 23 percent fall from the 1962 figure.

it is a well-known fact that statistics of grain production published by the khrushchov and brezhnev gang each year are more or less doctored to fool the soviet people and the world public at large. this year's grain output indirectly disclosed by the brezhnev clique through vashchenko is certainly no exception. this is confirmed by figures revealed in the newspapers of the union republics. for instance, the minister of agriculture motoriko of the kazakhstan republic in an article recently published in "pravda of kazakhstan" said to the effect that the republic harvested 40 percent less grain this

year than the last and 52 percent less than the average of the previous four years. kazakh ranked the third among all the union republics in the average annual grain output of the last nine years, next only to the russian sfsr and ukraine, and the second in the yearly average of grain deliveries purchased by the state, next to the russian sfsr only.

newspapers of ukraine, russian and other union republics have also shed some light on the ominous decline in local agricultural production.

to meet the needs arising from the alarming crop failures and build up a grain reserve for its aggression and expansion abroad, the brezhnev clique has purchased large amounts of grain from the world market. according to western press and news agency reports, so far, the grain purchases contracted by the soviet union this year have totalled 25 million tons including 13.2 million tons from the united states. the brezhnev clique has succeeded in breaking the record of grain imports in the history of the country.

in recent years, the soviet union has become a big buyer of foreign grain instead of a grain exporter as it was previously. tsarist russia traditionally showed a favourable balance in its imports and exports of grain. the soviet union was a grain-exporting country in the times of socialism. with the restoration of capitalism and consequent decline in agricultural production, soviet imports of grain have kept increasing. according to official statistics, in the 11 years of khrushchov's reign from 1954 to 1964, soviet imports of grain totalled nearly 14 million tons, including well over ten million tons in 1963 purchased as a result of the disastrous harvest. in the same period, soviet exports of grain totalled more than 48.8 million tons, thus showing a favourable balance in its grain imports and exports.

now, in the 11 years of brezhnev's rule since 1965, soviet imports total more than 96.5 million tons as against 64.9 million tons in exports, recording an adverse balance of nearly 32 million tons.

in the five years from 1971 to 1975, soviet imports reached an aggregate total of over 75 million tons as against the export total of 32 million tons. the net import was 43 million tons.

what is more, the soviet government concluded an agreement with the u.s. government last october promising to buy 30 to 40 million tons of u.s. grain in the period from 1976 to 1981.

thus, the question is often heard all over the world: "why is the soviet union unable to feed itself?"

the answer can be found without much difficulty in an analysis of the social system, political line and

policies of soviet social-imperialism. the growing deterioration of soviet agriculture is an inevitable result of the restoration of capitalism by the soviet revisionist renegade clique and its feverish pursuit of arms expansion and war preparations.

in the past few years, the militarization of the soviet economy has reached truly alarming proportions. the soviet economy has become a peculiar war economy. actual military spending increased at an average yearly rate of about 12 per cent between 1971 and 1974. last year's is four times that of 1960. at present, soviet military expenditure accounts for 20 percent of its national income and 35 per cent of its budgetary expenditure. according to official soviet statistics, its national income is about 66 per cent of that of the united states, while actual military spending tops that of the united states by 20 per cent. in the 13 years up to 1975, the number of soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles increased nearly 22 times. and in last 12 years, the number of soviet submarine-launched ballistic missiles increased nearly eightfold. the brezhnev clique devoted more and more manpower, material and money to arms expansion and war preparations, and this must directly affect soviet agriculture. in recent years, the brezhnev clique has steadily intensified arms expansion and war preparations by relying on hugh quantities of imported grain. the massive soviet grain imports have sent grain prices soaring in u.s. and world markets and impaired the living of the labouring masses but made up for the shortage of soviet social-imperialism. this is something that should arouse vigilance and pondering.

since he came to power, brezhnev has repeatedly bragged about "doing everything possible" to bring soviet agriculture "onto the road of steady upsurge". the soviet press has time and again showered praises on him for "making an important personal contribution" to soviet agricultural development etc. the dire straits that soviet agriculture is now in makes a bitter mockery of the kremlin boss. it is common knowledge that soviet agriculture has become much worse under the brezhnev's rule than in khrushchov's time.

a upi correspondent in moscow reported on december 3 that "the soviet union this year had one of its worst harvests since the 1963 disaster that led to the down fall of premier nikita s. khrushchov." a british "daily mail" correspondent reported from moscow on december 4 that "kremlin leaders" are engaged "in 'secret row' riddle" and brezhnev is finding "scapegoats" for the "disastrous" 1975 harvest failure. whatever trick brezhnev may play cannot cover up his criminal responsibility, still less the evil consequence of the restoration of the capitalist system by the soviet revisionist clique.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Surinam Acting Prime Minister Receives Chinese Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Dec. 4, 1975)

acting
prime minister olton van genderen of surinam this morning received all members of the visiting chinese men's basketball team led by li su-kuang. he had a friendly and cordial conversation and a photograph taken with them.

present on the occasion were willy axwyk, director of the foundation of development of sports in surinam, and m. kensenhuys, president of the surinam basketball association.

in the past few days, the chinese team toured new amsterdam and moengo, and visited a sugar-cane plantation, a sugar refinery and places of interest.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Table Tennis Players' Final Matches in Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Dec. 4, 1975)

chinese
men and women table tennis players defeated their swedish counterparts 5-1 and 5-4 respectively in their final matches in varberg city this evening.

china fielded liu hsin-yen, li ming and sui chien-ying to meet ann-christin hellman, birgitta olsson and eva stroemvall of sweden in the women's contest and li peng, kuo yao-hua and huang liang to take on sweden's stellan bengtsson, roger lagerfeldt and aake groenlund in the men's match.

during the contest, the chinese and swedish players played every shot in real earnest and a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the stadium. in the men's competition, china's huang liang played a variety of spin-laden chopping strokes plus high lobbing shots before he won from ace swedish player stellan bengtsson 21:7 and 21:10. in the women's match, ann-christin hellman of sweden, employing to full advantage her top spin shots on both forehand and backhand coupled with smashes, put up a spirited game and won three points for her team.

speaking at an opening ceremony, mayor of varberg filidert wahlgren extended a warm welcome to the chinese players on behalf of his city. he expressed the conviction that mutual visits would help further strengthen the friendship between the swedish and chinese players.

the chinese players were accorded a warm welcome by swedish workers when they visited a plant in the city.

they were honoured at a banquet this evening.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Tanzanian Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met job malecela lusinde, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of tanzania to the people's republic of china, and discussed matters concerning the presentation of his credentials.

ambassador job malecela lusinde arrived in peking on november 30.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Basketball Team Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

the chinese basketball team led by chang chang-lu with chang chien as its deputy leader returned to peking recently after playing in the asian basketball confederation's eighth men's championships in thailand.

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves for Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

a chinese trade delegation left peking by air today for a friendly visit to thailand.

leader of the delegation is wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade. deputy leader is chang hsien-cheng, a deputy departmental director under the ministry of foreign trade.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND US

President and Mrs. Ford Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 5, 1975)

gerald r. ford, president of the united states of america, left here by special plane this morning at the end of his visit to china.

mrs. betty ford, daughter of the president susan ford, secretary of state dr. henry a. kissinger and other members accompanying president ford on his visit also left here today.

seeing them off at the airport were teng hsiao-ping and li hsien-nien, vice-premiers of the state council; wu teh and li su-wen, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, minister of foreign trade; huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the united states; and madame lin chia-mei.

a send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the united states and china. a band played the national anthems of the united states and china. president ford, accompanied by vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 200 people seeing them off at the airport were also leading members of government

departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, including wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, hsieh ching-yi, yen yu-min, liu cheng-ching, wang man-tien, chiang hui-lien, lu chin-tung, liu hua-ching, liu tsun-hsin, teng kang, wang yeh-chiu, liu chuan-hsin, chang han-chih, chu lin, lin ping, chin chia-lin and chu chuan-hsien, as well as personages of various circles who had visited the united states.

present were george bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and mrs. bush and officials of the liaison office.

CHINA AND VENEVUELA

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Venezuelan Charge d'Affaires A.I. Roberto Palacios

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 4, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met roberto palacios, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of venezuela in the people's republic of china.

the charge d'affaires ad interim arrived in peking on november 30.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to YAR

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Dec. 4, 1975)

the kwangtung provincial football team of china left here for home this morning after a friendly visit to the yemen arab republic.

hammoud aloudi, under-secretary of the ministry of social affairs, labour and youth, and personages in the sports circles saw the chinese team off at the airport.

a send-off banquet for the chinese team was given yesterday evening by mohamed al anici, deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, in the name of ahmed al ghasmi, deputy commander-in-chief and chief of staff of the armed forces.

chinese ambassador chao chin gave a reception on the evening of december 2 for the team's visit. more than 100 high government officials and personages in the sports circles including minister of social affairs, labour and youth abdullah al halali attended the reception.

minister halali received all members of the team yesterday.

arriving here on november 19, the chinese team has held friendly matches with the host teams in sanaa, hodeida, taiz and ibb.

the team visited places of historic interests and factories in yemen, and wherever it went, it was warmly received.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Red Cross Delegation Concludes Visit to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Dec. 3, 1975)

the delegation of the red cross society of china led by lo tung-hsiang left here for romania yesterday after a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

it was seen off at the airport by nikola geogievski, president of the yugoslav red cross society, and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia.

the chinese delegation arrived here on november 22 at the invitation of the yugoslav red cross society. in the evening, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet for the delegation.

the delegation was received and feted by local leading members during its visit to the yugoslav socialist republics of crna gora, bosnia and herzegovina, croatia and serbia.

yesterday, the delegation was honoured at banquets given by zora tomic, president of the federal committee for health and social welfare, and the president of the yugoslav red cross society.

earlier, aleksandar bakocevic, member of the secretariat of the presidium of the yugoslav socialist alliance of working people and president of the committee for international relations and cooperation, and iko mirkovic, secretary-general of the yugoslav federation of veterans of the people's liberation war, received and had friendly talks with the chinese guests on separate occasions.

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* NATIONAL *
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STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM

A Great Revolution To Combat and Guard Against Revisionism

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 9, 1975)

At present, our country is in an important period of historical development. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the Party's basic line, resolutely implement Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on studying theory to combat and guard against revisionism, promoting stability and unity and boosting the national economy, and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist country. The great revolutionary movement to mobilize the whole Party, make greater efforts to develop agriculture and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country is vigorously forging ahead. New things are growing in strength on all fronts. Socialism is advancing victoriously everywhere. The dictatorship of the proletariat is daily consolidated.

The emergence of such an excellent situation is the fruit of victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. It is eloquent proof of the scientific Marxist assertion made by our great leader Chairman Mao seven years ago: "The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism."

The great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and personally led by Chairman Mao, is in essence a great political revolution of the

proletariat against the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, a great mass movement to combat and guard against revisionism involving hundreds of millions of the people.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has destroyed the two bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, smashed their conspiracy to restore capitalism, and dealt a telling blow to imperialism and social-imperialism who dream of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat of our country.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has penetratingly criticized the bourgeoisie and revisionism, enabled Marxism to further occupy all spheres of the superstructure, and strengthened the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of socialist productive forces. It has further aroused the revolutionary spirit of building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift. It has made the socialist economy of our country more prosperous.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has enabled the masses in their hundreds of millions to temper themselves in acute and complicated class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. It has enabled Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to go ever deeper into the hearts of the people on an unprecedentedly extensive scale.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has provided new experience in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is of great practical significance and far-reaching historical significance.

It must be pointed out that all this does not mean that after one great proletarian cultural revolution, there will be no more class struggle or struggle between the two lines. Our society today still faces two possibilities: to advance continuously along the socialist road until reaching communism, or to go backward and restore capitalism. Revisionism remains the principal danger at present, and it is necessary for us to be constantly on guard.

Any great social change in history invariably goes through repeated and tortuous struggles before it can be completely consolidated. This is also true with our country's great proletarian cultural revolution.

Nine years have passed since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The masses of people, their revolutionary fighting will soaring, are continuing to develop achievements, sum up experiences, and march forward. At the same time, we must also see that not all people have really understood the essence, significance and necessity of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and that not all people have made a correct appraisal of main trend and side issues of such a great revolutionary mass movement.

Chairman Mao said in 1955 when criticizing the rightist ideas in the agricultural cooperation movement: "The way these comrades look at problems

is wrong. They do not look at the essential or main aspects but emphasize the non-essential or minor ones. It should be pointed out that these non-essential or minor aspects must not be overlooked and must be dealt with one by one. But they should not be taken as the essential or main aspects, or we will lose our bearings."

We must be soberly aware that it is entirely possible for us to repeat mistakes of the past under new conditions. Therefore, we must adopt a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and correctly deal with the masses and with ourselves. We cannot only see the side issues without seeing the main trend, much less can we exaggerate the side issues. Otherwise, we will make mistakes in orientation and line.

Whether or not we can adopt a correct attitude toward the great mass movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution is a question of the principle of whether or not we can take a firm proletarian stand and uphold a Marxist world outlook.

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a great practice in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only by understanding the basic nature and great significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution on the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat can we really understand that this great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely. If we confine our vision to a small world of our own and "cover our eyes with a leaf to block our view of the Taishan Mountain," we will be unable to take a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution.

To take a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution, we must actively support and warmly foster the socialist new things that have emerged during the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. The extensive and persistent study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings by the people of all nationalities, the leading bodies based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the literary and art revolution exemplified by the modern revolutionary theatrical works, the revolution in education thoroughly unfolded under the leadership of the working class, movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to learn from Tach'ing in industry, the May 7 cadre schools full of vitality, the vigorous growth of over one million barefoot doctors, the cooperative medical service distributed all over the rural communes and brigades, the over ten million educated young people sent to the countryside, the mass contingents of Marxist theorists, etc., are all socialist new things that have emerged in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They have great vitality and a bright future, and represent our future and hope. They inevitably will go through a process of development from imperfection to perfection and from immaturity to maturity. The attitude to find faults with the new things in a hundred and one ways, to distort and exaggerate certain imperfections unavoidable in their development, and to oppose and negate them on this ground is, in Lenin's words, "actually a method of class struggle used by the bourgeoisie to oppose

the proletariat, to protect capitalism but oppose socialism." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 15)

When exposing the ugly features of those diehards who opposed all reforms, Lu Hsün pointed out that these people "feel so easy and relaxed with old conditions, knit their brows with such hatred when they see the relatively new destiny, yield too far to the accomplished facts, and become critical and perfectionistic with new things." These people's logic is that a move for reform should never be made unless it can bring about a paradise of one stroke or at least bring greater benefits for me!"

History has proven time and again that although new things have to go through difficult and tortuous struggles in their growth, their final victory is unquestionable. In the face of this revolutionary dialectic, any attempt to hinder the growth of new things inevitably will run into snags.

The correct treatment of the masses is an extremely important aspect of a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive power in the making of world history." Based on this very fundamental principle of historical materialism, Marxists are convinced that the working class can liberate themselves, and they therefore consistently and steadfastly stand on the side of the revolutionary mass movement.

As soon as the proletarian revolution of the Paris Commune broke out in 1871, Marx took part in this struggle with wholehearted eagerness. He praised this revolution as "a new starting point of world historical significance," highly evaluated the "historical initiative" and "self-sacrificing spirit" of the working masses in Paris (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, pp. 392-394), and personally made a scientific summation of their experience in struggle. During the Russian revolution in 1905, the Bolsheviks led by Lenin adopted an attidue of warmhearted support and active guidance. However, Plekhanov, a revisionist, vilified and scolded the armed uprising of the masses in a lordly tone, disseminated sentiments of pessimism and disappointment, and nonsensically said that "arms should not have been used." Lenin immediately sternly criticized Plekhanov, pointing out that he was a bogus Marxist. Lenin always "dealt relentless blows to those who arrogantly criticized the 'confused state of the revolution' and 'the reckless acts of the masses.'" (Stalin's On Lenin) He tirelessly taught that the Bolsheviks should learn from the masses, understand mass action and carefully study the practical experience of mass struggle.

The great leader Chairman Mao repeatedly taught us that we should firmly believe that the masses have boundless creative power. Back in the First Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao criticized the fallacies of the reactionaries and the rightist opportunist Chen Tu-hsiu for vilifying the peasant movement as "it's terrible." Giving tit for tat, he made a Marxist conclusion that the peasant movement "is fine." In 1959, the ringleader of the revisionist line Peng Te-huai adopted the tactic of attacking one point without touching the rest and seizing some trifles to negate the essential or main aspects of things. He viciously attacked the Party's general line for building socialism as "Left" adventurism, and slandered the

great mass movement for the great leap forward and switch-over to people's commune as petty-bourgeois fanaticism. Chairman Mao promptly led the whole Party to strike a head-on blow at this right opportunist adverse current. He sharply pointed out: "I ask you to please take a look at how Marx and Lenin commented on the Paris Commune and how Lenin Commented on the state of revolution in Russia!" "Do you see how Lenin criticized the renegade Plekhanov, 'those capitalist overlords and their lackeys,' 'the moribund bourgeoisie,' and the pigs and dogs of the petty-bourgeois democrats clinging to it? If you have not seen this, please take a look, all right?"

With the great courage of a proletarian revolutionary, Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution and warmly praised the enthusiasm, creativeness and revolutionary spirit of the masses. He pointed out, "An important indication of the excellent situation in the great proletarian cultural revolution is that the masses of the people have been fully mobilized. Never before has a mass movement mobilized the masses on such an extensive scale and in such depth as the current one."

In the course of leading the Chinese revolution for more than half a century, Chairman Mao has raised the Marxist-Leninist mass viewpoint to the plane of the line and formulated a correct and complete mass line for our Party. All Communist Party members should, as taught by Chairman Mao, always identify themselves with the masses and be their unpretentious pupils. It is contrary to the Marxist-Leninist mass viewpoint and incompatible with the Party's mass line to remain aloof from the masses, despise their practice and initiative and vilify the revolutionary mass movements with the attitude of an aristocratic overlord.

An incorrect attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution always has something to do with one's inability to adopt a correct attitude toward himself. Knowledge of self is prized. This is why a Marxist is always strict in analyzing himself in keeping with the principle "one dividing into two." If one does not correctly orient the relations between himself and the revolutionary cause and between himself as an individual and the broad masses, and if he bears a grudge against and is antagonistic toward correct criticism by the masses, he will find himself opposed to the masses and slip onto the wrong path. Only when one adopts a correct attitude toward himself can he modestly learn from the others, consciously remold his world outlook and make his own thinking and work meet the demands of the developing situation since the great proletarian cultural revolution. Only when one adopts a correct attitude toward himself can he correctly sum up historical experience, treasure the profound education given him by the great proletarian cultural revolution and continue the revolution with vigor and vitality.

The revolution in education is an extremely important task of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and it itself is also a broad and deep mass movement. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolution in education has yielded rich fruits. Such socialist new things as open-to-society schooling, college education for workers, peasants and soldiers, the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant and the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College have emerged in large numbers.

It should be noted that because the educational front has been a hereditary territory of the exploiting classes for several thousand years, "the bourgeois prejudice in educational circles is particularly stubborn" (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. IV, p. 367), and the proletarian revolution in education is bound to meet with greater resistance. At present, there are on the educational front some strange talks which allege that the question of orientation of the revolution in education "has never been completely solved," that there has been "no construction following destruction," that there is "a lack of enthusiasm for learning culture," and so on and so forth. All this intends to pull education back to the old road of "divorcement from proletarian politics, realities and the masses." This in fact is a negation of Chairman Mao's correct line which has been implemented on the educational front in these few years and of the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution. The purpose is to oppose the orientation that "education should be revolutionized" in an attempt to restore the educational system of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism. This is a reflection of the current struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the sphere of education. These facts precisely show that revisionism is still the main danger at present. These important problems concerning the line must be solved under the leadership of the Party by "setting forth facts and reasoning things out" so as to achieve the two-fold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades, further implement the Party's various policies, and make sure that the proletarian revolution in education will advance victoriously.

Chairman Mao pointed out solemnly 20 years ago: "Some people, while wearing the label of a communist, have shown very little interest in the socialist undertakings that need to be accomplished now. Not only do they give no support to the enthusiastic masses but they also pour cold water on the masses." Does this not give us something to think deeply about when we review this teaching by Chairman Mao in connection with the various fallacies that pop up on the educational front?

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, there have been countless facts to show that wherever the Party's basic line is upheld, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines are grasped, capitalism and revisionism are thoroughly criticized, the accomplishments of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius are consolidated and developed, and the initiative and creativeness of the cadres and the masses there are brought into full play to go all out for socialism and create a new situation in both revolution and production.

In the present excellent situation we should, under the centralized leadership of the Party, take class struggle as the key link, correctly understand and sum up the very rich experience of this great revolutionary movement for the masses in their hundreds of millions to combat and guard against revisionism, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war," strive to make a greater success of work in all fields, and win new victories for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

DISCIPLINE

An Important Guarantee for Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- comprehensions obtained in the study of "On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention -- Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army"

by

a scout company of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 7, 1975)

The three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention were the rules of revolutionary discipline laid down by Chairman Mao for the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army during the Second Revolutionary Civil War. In October 1947, Chairman Mao personally wrote the article "On the Reissue of the Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention -- Instruction of the General Headquarters of the Chinese Liberation Army."

The three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention are an important guarantee for the exercise of absolute leadership by the Party over the army, the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the winning of revolutionary victories. Today, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the thoroughgoing study and conscientious implementation of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention will be of tremendous significance toward strengthening our army building, raising the consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and obeying discipline, promoting stability and unity and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When the great teacher Lenin summed up the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, he pointed out, "The unconditional centralism and strict discipline of the proletariat form one of the fundamental conditions triumphing over the bourgeoisie." Proletarian discipline is the criterion of united action for realizing the proletarian program and line. The militant program of the proletariat is for the complete extermination of the bourgeoisie and the emancipation of all mankind. The realization of this historical task can never be relied on a small handful of people; the united struggle of the proletariat and the broad masses of toiling people must be relied on before it can be accomplished. In order to centralize the ideas of the masses and make the millions of people take united action and fight for a common goal, there must be strict proletarian discipline. Therefore, a proletarian revolutionary line must always be guaranteed with corresponding revolutionary discipline. The three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention personally drawn up by Chairman Mao are an important guarantee for our Party to implement the programs and line of the Party as well as one of the basic conditions for winning revolutionary victories.

For the sake of insuring the implementation of the Marxist-Leninist line by our Party and our army, the great leader Chairman Mao always paid great attention to strengthening education in revolutionary organization and discipline. In the early days of the founding of our army, Chairman Mao had already set forth the principal content of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention. In the different historical periods of revolutionary development afterward, Chairman Mao again and again opportunely warned us on the need to heighten our sense of discipline and resolutely carry out orders, policies and the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention.

After the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao again and again pointed out the need to conduct education in ideology and political line and "use the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention to educate the cadres, the masses, the Party members and the people." This series of teachings of Chairman Mao's play an important role in consolidating and strengthening revolutionary discipline, implementing the correct line of the Party and smashing the anti-Party activities of opportunists.

Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army all along take the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention as the criteria of revolutionary actions, and on the foundation of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, the whole army achieves unified thinking, command and actions, marches in step, and courageously forges ahead. From the struggle in Chingkang Mountains through the 25,000-li Long March to the Anti-Japanese War and the war of liberation and down to the period of socialist revolution and construction, our army has always been a combat collective with a high degree of unity. During the great proletarian cultural revolution without precedent in history, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the commanders and fighters of the whole army resolutely implemented the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, fulfilled the glorious task of supporting industry, agriculture and the Left, giving military training and exercising military control, and together with the people of the whole country, scored a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. "With discipline strengthened, the revolution will always be victorious." This is an extremely valuable historical experience that enables our Party to lead the revolutionary cause to victory.

In the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, the most important is "obey orders in all your actions," for it guarantees the absolute leadership of the Party. Only with the Party maintaining absolute leadership over the army could the proletarian nature of our army be guaranteed, and all actions be made to serve proletarian politics. If we lose the leadership of the Party and depart from the Marxist line of the Party, we would lose our bearings and soul and go astray. Only by strictly implementing the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and obeying orders in all our actions could we guarantee that our army will forever be placed under the absolute leadership of the Party. "So long as we obey at all times the instructions of the Party, we are sure of victory." Obeying orders in all our actions means obeying the orders of Chairman Mao and the

orders of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. Because our army obeys all the orders of Chairman Mao, it has smashed the conspiracies of the ringleaders of all opportunist lines and guaranteed the absolute leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee over the army.

The most important of the eight points for attention laid down by Chairman Mao for our army are the first and fifth points, "speak politely" and "do not hit or swear at people." This is to say that one must adopt a friendly attitude toward the fighters and the people, must not be arrogant and must resolutely get rid of the idea of bourgeois right and overcome the warlord style. This is the criterion for handling the relations between the officers and the fighters, between the army and the people, as well as a fundamental question of Marxist attitude toward the people.

For scores of years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of our army took the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention as the criteria, thus enabling the officers and men to show concern for each other, take care of, help and draw close to each other, and act in unison. This enables a new type of relationship between officers and men to be established in our army, thus guaranteeing the steel-like unity of our army.

Obeying revolutionary discipline and upholding the interests of the people are the essence of the people's army as well as the duty-bound responsibility of revolutionary fighters. For scores of years, the provisions of the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention observed strictly by our army have the full endorsement and welcome of the people throughout the country. The army cherishes the people and the people support the army, and with the army and the people united as one, we have a true bastion of iron that makes our army invincible.

The three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention are important components of Chairman Mao's army building line, the basic principles of all actions of our army, as well as the glorious tradition of the political work of the army. Today, under the new situation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, our army is shouldering the new historical mission of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration at home and combating imperialist and social-imperialist subversion and aggression from abroad. This requires us to further strengthen our army building under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in accordance with his army-building thought and line, continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of our army, strictly implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, and fulfill the historical tasks entrusted our army by the Party and the people.

In order to take the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention as the heirloom of army building, we must conscientiously study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, use the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention as important teaching materials for conducting education in ideology and political line, and constantly and repeatedly discuss them. A high degree of line awareness is the ideological foundation for the observance of discipline. Only by conducting education on discipline from the plane of the line could we make the

cadres and fighters understand fundamentally the dialectical relations between democracy and centralism, between freedom and discipline, and make our army bring about "a kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom and both unity of will and personal ease of mind."

In order to take the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention as the heirloom of army building, we must maintain the Marxist philosophy of struggle. To counter those bourgeois careerists and conspirators who sabotage the glorious tradition and revolutionary discipline of our army, and do not obey the unified leadership and unified command of the Party, we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, courageously expose their crimes, defend the proletarian revolutionary line and actively uphold revolutionary discipline. To counter certain behavior that runs counter to discipline among the people, we should carry out patient persuasion, criticism and education, adopt the attitude of utmost responsibility toward the revolution and comrades, help supervise each other, and disallow the existence of any phenomenon that violates discipline.

In order to take the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention as the heirloom of army building, the leading cadres must be "models in carrying out orders and observing discipline." When the leading cadres set the example in consciously implementing the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, they could lead the broad masses of commanders and fighters to constantly win new victories along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Constantly Scale New Pinnacles

by

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of the Shooting Team of the Chinese PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 4, 1975)

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory has clearly spelled out the extremely great importance of studying theory, combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. I have come to deeply understand that only by studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat well can we have a deep understanding of the important role of physical culture in serving proletarian politics and can there be an endless source of strength for going all out for socialism and bravely scaling pinnacles for the revolution.

I joined the army in 1969. I have all along been doing surveying work in the unit. In the past, my understanding of the importance of physical culture work was inadequate. After linking the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory with the reality of physical culture work, I come to understand that physical culture belongs to the superstructure and is an important position in which the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. The development of socialist physical culture plays an extremely important role in strengthening the physique of the people for better carrying out socialist revolution and construction. Athletic activities can also serve promoting friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries. Therefore, taking part in athletic activities is a major matter in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. I am therefore resolved to contribute my share of strength toward raising the level of marksmanship sports in our country.

At the end of last year, the shooting event in which I participated changed from 60 rounds of shooting with women's small-caliber standard pistols to 60 rounds of slowly accelerated shooting with women's small-caliber standard pistols. My comrades were determined to jump ahead in their achievements and strive for new records at the army-wide 3rd sports meet. But in our shooting team, there were still many outmoded conventions. Some said, "We rely solely on bullets if we are to distinguish ourselves in shooting. Without shooting up to 100,000 rounds, we can scarcely hope to break old records." Was this version right or wrong? Through the study of theory I was of the view that this version was one-sided and metaphysical because it overlooked the subjective dynamic role of man, and was therefore the thinking that nothing could be done except to follow the beaten track. Chairman Mao said, "The Chinese people have spirit and capacity and can surely catch up with and overtake the advanced world level in the not distant future." I was determined to go all out and aim high and show the spirit of seizing every minute of the day in scaling the heights of shooting sports and creating new achievements for the socialist athletic

undertaking. For the sake of doing more exercise, I constantly joined male sportsmen in practicing cross-country race and crouching motions. To give my arms strength, I made myself a hand exercising device with wooden clubs and bricks. I constantly practiced in my spare time. For the sake of scaling pinnacles, it wouldn't do not to put in hard labor.

To scale pinnacles, we must also have dogged will and a scientific attitude. To fire well every shot, a marksman must have a strong will and be bold and tenacious in style. For the sake of drilling my will and style, I took every shooting exercise as a kind of emulation. Because my performance in rapid shooting was rather poor, at the start of my practice, when one or two shots did not hit well, I got impatient and pull hard at the trigger, thus affecting my subsequent performance. This was a manifestation of my lack of tenacity. Later, with the help of the coach and other comrades, I insisted on high standards and setting myself strict demands. I strived to use the gun correctly and steadily, and showed a marked improvement in my performance. My fundamental movements in slow shooting were more satisfactory, but I still insisted on withholding shooting until I had made the proper movement, and strived to make every shot hit the mark.

During one shooting exercise, the first four groups in slow shooting scored 20 "ten points" with 20 shots. I thought that these 20 shots gave a relatively good technical performance and had no problem technically. Later, after the paper targets were brought back for examination, it was discovered that although all these 20 shots scored "ten points," the points hit by the bullets scattered over a wide area. This showed that something was left to be desired technically. Later, every time I fired a shot, even though I scored "ten points," I always checked if there was any problem. I felt that as a proletarian fighter, I should strengthen my revolutionary sense of responsibility, set myself strict demands, and make diligent use of my brain, so that I could attain ever greater perfection technically and constantly forge ahead.

In May this year, in the women's small-caliber pistol slow-acceleration 60-round competition of the 3rd army-wide sports meet, I scored 590 points, thus breaking the 1974 world record set by a Soviet sportswoman. After the army-wide meet, I wondered whether I could do still better. After studying the heroic deeds of the Chinese mountaineering team, I came to understand that in order to continuously assail new peaks like the mountaineering team, and bring reports of good results at the army-wide meets to the whole party and the people, I could in no way rest content with the record of 590 points and should strive hard to surpass it.

In order to score more than 590 points, I had to set higher demands for myself both in way of thinking and in technique. For the sake of scaling new pinnacles, I decided to start from zero and persist in training myself well in fundamental movements and key techniques. The heroic deeds of the mountaineering team tells us that in climbing Mt. Jolmo Longma, its members had to make sure of every step before taking another step forward. In shooting, we must also acquire this down-to-earth revolutionary spirit. Without solid fundamental skills, one would find it difficult to score even one more point. Before the army-wide meet, every time I practiced I first practiced aiming at the

white wall. Some people asked, "Only new hands practice this way. Why should you do so?" I said that only by laying a firm foundation can we stand firm during crucial periods. Because I intensified my training in fundamental skills, I made greater improvement in the level of both rapid shooting and slow shooting.

After the army-wide sports meet, the whole army and the people of the whole country all expected that at the 3rd army-wide meet, still better results could be achieved in shooting events. We resolved to take the expectations and confidence of the people of the whole country as a driving force. We learned with unflagging efforts, trained ourselves in the hard way, and strived to make new contributions to the socialist athletic cause. In the women's slow-acceleration 60-round competition on September 15, Comrades Li Ya-min and Tu Ning-sheng both shattered the world record, thus providing conditions for shattering the group world record of this event. This greatly inspired and encouraged me. That night, I repeatedly turned over in my mind my own emulation plan, contemplated and examined the problems that could have emerged in every link, and the methods for their solution. Because I was fully prepared ideologically, when I showed up on the 16th, I had an unusual reserve of concentrated strength. When I came to the second group of rapid shooting, my pistol developed trouble, but I calmly overcame it, and every shot was fired with greater determination. Of 30 shots fired in rapid shooting, only one scored "9 points," but all the others scored "10 points." Finally I again shattered the world record with a score of 592 points.

Hereafter, I must seriously study well the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary athletic line and the policy of "friendship first and competition second," and take the Chinese mountaineering team as an example in constantly scaling new pinnacles.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

East China City School Prepares Students for Rural Service

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 6, 1975)

graduates of the no. 2 middle school in sanming city, fukien province, are affectionately called "young people of our village" by commune members in the area because of their direct contribution to the development of socialist agriculture.

in the revolution in education, the school has made serious changes in its educational policies, teaching methods and material as well as the organization of the teaching-learning process according to the needs of the socialist revolution and construction.

high school grades were added during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the school's first batch of 98 high school graduates in 1973 all went to the countryside where they have become a strong force in the movement to learn from tachai. among them, 11 were admitted into the chinese communist party, and more than 40 others joined the communist youth league. half their number have been recommended by the commune members to leading posts in production brigades and teams. most of the 1974 and 1975 graduates have also settled in the countryside.

in the education revolution this middle school has adhered to the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour. it pays great attention to training students into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture who will work for the development of agriculture -- the foundation of the national economy.

in every school term, students spend some time working and studying in people's communes or production brigades. students and teachers live, eat and work with the commune members to receive re-education from the poor and lower middle peasants, who had suffered from ruthless feudal and capitalist oppression and exploitation before liberation. with the peasants, they study politics and criticize capitalism and revisionism. this helps raise their socialist consciousness. besides attending classes in mathematics, physics and chemistry, the students take part in road surveying, designing of water control projects and chemical fertilizer production. in the course of their studies in the last two years, the students built three water turbines for the villages, designed and equipped five small hydro-electric power stations, conducted soil analyses on 166 hectares of land, set up filing systems for regular soil analyses and drew up soil maps. they also did the survey work on a seven-kilometre-long canal

and 16 kilometres of mountain road, produced 7.5 tons of chemical fertilizer and made designs for the construction of several small reservoirs. the teaching carried out in these varied forms is lively and gets good results.

by taking part in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside and learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the students have become imbued with enthusiasm. they show eagerness to devote their youth to the development of socialist agriculture in the mass drive to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

under the leadership of the school party organization, the teachers and students have reclaimed four hectares of hilly land and set up a school farm to grow grain as well as orange, tea and vegetables. on the farm, the teachers and students have set up a small power station, a farm products processing plant, a weather station, a hot house and a pumping station.

in their school-run factory, the students learn carpentry, foundry work and drafting, and the making of water turbines, tractor parts and pressure water pipes.

through these revolutionary measures in education, the school aims at cultivating among the students an inflexible devotion to socialism and agriculture, so that upon their graduation they go readily to work in the countryside.

a student called wen yung-chun took part in the designing and construction of a hydro-electric power station and the making of the water turbines for a production brigade during his school days. after graduation he settled in this production brigade where he continued to contribute to the building up of the electrical works. he helped the brigade set up a small electrically-operated lumber mill to use the rich local timber resources.

five high school graduates who went to live in a production team in the chungtsun people's commune in july last year have not only helped the team set up a political evening school but also disseminated scientific farming methods. the team's yield of early rice this year exceeded 6.3 tons per hectare, surpassing the annual target for grain production.

RIVER CONTROL

Winter Campaign to Harness Haiho River, North China

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Dec. 6, 1975)

some 300,000 cadres and builders from hopei province are this winter working on the project to harness the haiho river system, north china's biggest waterway.

the work scheduled for this winter and next spring includes the construction of two big new reservoirs and the strengthening and improving of four existing reservoirs on the upper reaches of the haiho waterway system.

these are part of the second 10-year haiho river programme drawn up last year. the aim is an all-round improvement of the upper and middle reaches of the river system through the construction of more drainage and irrigation facilities. the water resources of another river, the luanho river, will also be exploited in the coming years.

the haiho river is the main waterway in hopei province. in the past it wrought destruction to agricultural production and people's lives. large-scale harnessing of the river started after chairman mao in 1963 issued the great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the people of hopei province have since opened or dredged 31 trunk canals and river channels, 218 minor tributaries and 120,000 ditches. as a result, the river system can now drain into the sea 11 times as much water as it did in the early post-liberation years. this has, in the main, freed the province of the threat of flood and waterlogging. hopei, which used to be one of the worst grain deficient provinces, has reaped good harvests every year since 1969.

preparations for the new projects were made earlier than usual this year. rejoicing over the consecutive good harvest years, the commune peasants have doubled their efforts to speed up the construction work. those at the chingliang river site are involved in a technical innovation drive to mechanize the work so that their project will be finished before the high water season sets in next year. about 40 percent of the earthwork planned for the whole winter-spring period had already been completed by the end of november.

both the builders and cadres are trying to improve in every way the engineering quality of the projects, and work has been done strictly according to plan. 230,000

cubic metres of concrete have been poured for the dam at the chuchuang reservoir, and the work has proved up to high standards.

eighty percent of the engineers and technicians of the surveying and designing institute under the hopei provincial haiho river harnessing headquarters have continued to do on-the-spot designing work at the the construction sites. they studied problems with the builders, and introduced eight major innovations that have resulted in a big saving of government funds. the designing group for the taheiting reservoir has revised the original design for a power station at the head of the canal with a saving of six million yuan and at the same time ensured the engineering quality.

POWER SUPPLY

More Power for Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

the 200,000 kw. chinghsi thermal power station on the western outskirts of peking has been completed and is in operation.

all the equipment, including the steam turbine power generating unit, was designed and manufactured by chinese workers themselves.

the building of the power station, which is part of the shihchingshan power plant and situated deep in the mountains, presented a host of difficulties. the builders had to blast mountain slopes to fill in gullies and move under their own power several thousand tons of equipment from the railway to the construction site. they concentrated their strength on key projects and made hoisting equipment themselves to quicken the pace of installation.

the workers and technicians exercised care to ensure a high standard and the power generating unit is operating smoothly.

peking's power industry has been growing rapidly. last year's total power output was 2.7 times that of 1965 and output in the first half of this year was 13.7 percent more than in the same period of last year.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Fresh Achievements in Shanghai's Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 6, 1975)

the mass technical innovation drive on shanghai's industrial and transport front this year took a giant stride forward with more than 23,000 technical changes introduced.

over 3,600 pieces of special and high-efficiency equipment were turned out and 240 automatic production lines built up. 2,400 new products were added and 15,000 new designs for light industrial and handicarft works introduced.

electronics, laser, infra-red rays, microwave and other new technologies and techniques are now in wider use than ever before. simplified electronic programme-control has been spread to more fields and remote and group control has also been adopted.

the factories and plants based their technical innovation and transformation plans on their own specific conditions to raise output and quality and lower production costs. to give more aid to agriculture, workers of the fengshou tractor plant, for example, are striving to fulfil an annual target of 10,000 tractors, a figure originally set for three years. the shanghai hungkuang foundry plant has raised its annual production capacity to 10,000 tractor gear-box casings. workers in the shanghai capacitor plant have introduced group control to their punching machines, and this saved workforce and raised productivity.

the techniques used in making electronic elements were backward with much of the work being done manually. in order to keep pace with industrial and agricultural development, the party committee of the electronic elements company has encouraged a technical innovation drive. production was boosted considerably as more than 800 innovations, including 84 major ones, have been effected and 634 automatic machines manufactured this year.

in the last three years the workers in the silk industry produced 2,000 new looms to replace the outmoded ones. by the end of this year, they will add 650 more and next year all old machinery will have been replaced.

forums and short-term training courses have been sponsored to disseminate technical knowledge among the workers. the light industry bureau organized forums on programme-controlled plastics-injecting machinery, electronic computer group control and thermo-engineering metres and short-term courses on simple numerical control and laser techniques, drawing over 400 workers. they applied what they had learned to the actual situation of their own factories and plants and succeeded in effecting a good number of technical changes.

REFRIGERATION INDUSTRY

Refrigeration Industry Develops in China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 7, 1975)

good progress has been made in china's refrigeration industry with cold storage capacity now 50 percent greater than in 1965 or 31 times that in the early post-liberation days.

development in this branch of industry is important in meeting the growing demand of urban dwellers for meat, eggs and other foods and in expanding foreign trade.

since liberation, the living standards of the chinese people have been rising steadily and exports have been increasing. to satisfy the new needs, many new meat packing plants and cold storage depots have been built and refrigerator trucks and ships produced, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. large installations are built with funds allocated by the central government, medium and small ones are financed by local governments with reliance on the people. in this way a sizeable industrial refrigerator network has been built up.

the processing efficiency of meat packing and cold storage plants has been greatly raised through technical innovations and mechanization. greater use is being made of animal by-products, from which more than 100 pharmaceutical products, including insulin, hydrolytic protein and sodium heparin, are now being derived.

at a recent meeting in changchun, called by the ministry of commerce, experience was exchanged on the question of management in the refrigeration industry. great stress was laid on technical innovations as an important means of expanding capacity.

GOOD HARVESTS

Kwangtung Province Reaps Good Fiber Crop Harvest

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 7, 1975)

china's southernmost kwangtung province gathered another good harvest of jute and ambari hemp this year, and overfulfilled the state purchasing plan for these two crops.

kwangtung province with its warm climate is well suited to growing jute and hemp. widespread education in the party's basic line imbued the peasants and cadres with enthusiasm to increase output.

in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the commune members this year expanded fibre crop acreage while developing production of grain according to state plan.

meanwhile, adapting to local conditions, various areas expanded the acreage devoted to intercropping jute with rice paddy or peanuts and also enlarged the plots sown to ambari hemp on hill and river sides.

chanchiang prefecture, an old fibre crop grower, tapped the land potential in a hundred and one ways to extend the area under fibre crops. total output this year doubled the 1974 figure.

in chaoching prefecture, a new fibre crop grower, total output of jute and ambari hemp this year topped the 1972 figure by 180 per cent. the prefecture also overfulfilled the state purchasing plan for the two crops.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Argentine Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met with juan carlos enrique katzenstein, new ambassador of the republic of argentina to china, here this morning.

present were shen chih-wei, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 6, 1975)

a canadian women's basketball team won a friendly match from the kwangtung team 85:63 before 5,000 cheering spectators here this evening.

prior to the match played in the kwangchow indoor stadium, sun lo-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and lu tung, leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, met vernon h. mcdonald, leader of the canadian team. they watched the match together.

the visitors average 22 years old and 1.75 metres tall. seven of them visited china in 1972. the team is known to chinese spectators for its good play.

the match was played in a friendly atmosphere. both teams showed good sportsmanship and drew warm applause. half-time score was 40:34 in favour of the canadian team.

the visitors arrived here yesterday and were guests at a reception given in their honour by the kwangtung branch of the chinese basketball association in the evening.

they meet the kwangchow army units team here tomorrow evening for their second friendly match in china.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

johann wittik, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the german democratic republic to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Chinese Representative States Stand on Timor at UN Committee Meeting

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1975)

the chinese delegation, in a statement on the timor question, urged the need to respect the desire of the people of east timor for independence.

chinese representative wu miao-fa stated china's principled stand on the proclamation of independence of east timor when the question of territories under portuguese administration was under discussion at the 4th committee of the u.n. general assembly.

the chinese representative declared, "as is known to all, not long ago the revolutionary front for independent east timor (fretilin) proclaimed the independence of east timor. this has reflected the aspirations of the broad masses of the people of east timor. in our view, while discussing this question, such a reality must be taken into consideration.

"we hold that portugal must respect the demand of the broad masses of the people of east timor for independence and terminate immediately its colonial rule over east timor; it must not obstruct and undermine the independence of east timor", wu miao-fa said.

after the proclamation of the independence of east timor on november 28 by fretilin, he continued, "the indonesian government openly indicated its intention for armed intervention. according to foreign press reports, indonesian officials even went so far as to declare that indonesia would send its armed force to east timor with the approval of the indonesian parliament, and that in the event of resistance by fretilin, indonesia would be ready to use its air.

land and naval forces. the indonesian government's open declaration of its intention for armed intervention and threat against east timor is a fact which will not fail to arouse the attention of all the u.n. member states. we hope that the indonesian government will stop its intervention, establish friendly and good-neighbourly relations with east timor and solve the problems existing between the two sides (for instance, the problem of refugees) through peaceful negotiation on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," the chinese representative concluded.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Goodwill Delegation of Japanese Port Facility Manufacturers Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

the goodwill delegation of japanese port facility manufacturers led by hiroo kondo with atsusato miyake as deputy leader left here by air this morning for a visit to shanghai before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on november 20 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese civil engineering society.

tao chi, chinese vice-minister of communications, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met with the delegation on separate occasions. present was keitaro nakamura, managing director of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade and liaison official in peking of the association.

the delegation also toured tientsin, chinhuangtao and talien.

Japanese Visiting Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a young activists' delegation of the japanese socialist party led by taro yamaguchi with saburo oshida as its secretary-general.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, chang hsiang-shan said: "the sixth delegation to china of the japanese socialist party led by tomomi narita, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, visited china last may. during its visit, the delegation and the china-japan friendship association signed a joint statement. this statement of great significance is in full conformity with the common interests of the people of china and japan."

chang hsiang-shan praised chairman tomomi narita for his efforts to inherit and carry forward the asanuma spirit.

in his speech, delegation leader taro yamaguchi said: "the joint statement issued by the sixth delegation to china of the japanese socialist party and the china-japan friendship association points out that it is imperative to oppose the hegemonism of the two superpowers. this is extremely important."

the delegation leader said: "in accordance with this statement, our socialist party will make efforts to promote the japan-china friendship movement and achieve the aim throughout the party. on the basis of the statement, we will launch the movement among the whole people."

among those present at the banquet were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned.

the young activists' delegation of the japanese socialist party arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Economic and Commercial Exhibition Opens in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Dec. 5, 1975)

an economic and commercial exhibition of china opened here this morning.

amadou baba diarra, vice-president of the malian military committee for national liberation (mcnl) and minister of planning, attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

present on the occasion were youssouf traore, member of mcnl; mamadou sanogo, member of mcnl and minister of justice and keeper of the seals; joseph mara and missa kone, members of mcnl; and government ministers.

present also were chinese ambassador to mali fan tso-kai and diplomatic envoys of other countries.

speaking at the opening ceremony, both malian minister of commerce and finance founeke keita and leader of the chinese exhibition delegation hsu feng praised the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

on the same evening, fan tso-kai and hsu feng gave a reception for the opening of the exhibition.

CHINA AND POLAND

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets New Polish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met with bogumil rychlowski, new ambassador of the people's republic of poland to china.

present on the occasion were yu hung-liang, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking Reception Celebrates Romania-China Air Line Anniversary, Honors Romanian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

the general administration of civil aviation of china gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the inaugural anniversary of the romania-china air line and in honour of a romanian friendship delegation led by vice-foreign minister constantin vancea.

members of the delegation included luchian eugen, adviser to the prime minister of the romanian government, and major general raican aurel, commandant of civil aviation and general manager of the romanian air transport company.

among the guests at the reception were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, constantin buzera, chief of the peking office of the romanian air transport company, and his wife, and representatives of other foreign aviation companies stationed in peking.

present were liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, tsou yen, deputy commander of the airforce of the chinese people's liberation army, chia ting, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. liu tsun-hsin and constantin vancea delivered toasts.

in his toast, director-general liu tsun-hsin said: "although china and romania are separated far from each other by mountains and rivers, the people of the two countries have forged a profound friendship in the course of long revolutionary struggles. since the inauguration of the china-romania air line last year, a friendship bridge has been established between our two countries. this has greatly shortened the geographical distance between our two countries and facilitated the friendly exchanges between the two peoples. "we are convinced that this friendship air line linking the capitals of the two countries will make positive contributions to further enhancing the friendship between the chinese and romanian people, to developing the friendly relations of cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries and to strengthening the world people's cause of unity against imperialism."

in his toast, vice-foreign minister constantin vancea said: "the current visit to china by our delegation and the coming visit to romania by a chinese friendship delegation are taking place at a time when the romania-china air line has been opened and a new bridge established between romania and china and the people of the two countries. this manifests the friendly relations between romania and china in political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. the inauguration of the romania-china air line has shortened the geographical distance between our two countries, brought our two peoples closer together and shown the indestructible friendship between romania and china."

the delegation arrived in peking by air this afternoon to attend inaugural anniversary celebrations and pay a friendly visit.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by liu tsun-hsin, yu chan and ambassador nicolae gavrilescu.

Chinese Troupe Leaves Romania for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 6, 1975)

the chinese liaoning song and dance troupe concluded its 18-day performance tour of this country and left here by air for pakistan today.

the troupe visited timisoara, reshitsa, craiova, bucharest and other places and gave 11 performances there.

receptions were held in the troupe's honour by vice-chairman ion dodu balan of the council of socialist culture and education and by chinese ambassador li ting-chuan on december 2 and 4 respectively.

leading members of the institute for cultural relations with foreign countries and the romanian-chinese friendship association met the members of the troupe at a friendly get-together on december 4.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Romanian Academy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

entrusted by kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the academy of the socialist republic of romania led by cristofor simionescu, vice-chairman of the academy.

members of the delegation are prof. george ciucu, secretary-general of the romanian academy and president of bucharest university, and comrade alexandru ciungu, deputy director of the administrative and foreign affairs bureau of the academy.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in china, was among the guests at the banquet.

speaking at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship, vice-president wu yu-hsun said: over a long period of time, the scientific workers of china and romania have had close exchanges. with the daily consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the people of the two countries, the relations of friendly cooperation between our two academies and the friendship between the scientific workers of the two countries have been constantly strengthened.

while the delegation is in china, he said, our two sides will discuss and sign a new agreement on scientific cooperation between our two academies and the 1975-1976 plan on scientific cooperation. we believe that our task will be fulfilled with complete success through our sincere and friendly discussions.

in his toast, simionescu spoke highly of the revolutionary friendship established between the people of romania and china on the basis of marxism-leninism. he said: our two countries are all developing socialist countries and we all want to develop our economy, safeguard our state independence and sovereignty and build up a bright future by relying on our own strength. he expressed the belief that the scientific cooperation agreement and the plan of scientific cooperation, which will be signed soon, will further promote the friendship between the scientific workers of romania and china and make beneficial contributions to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

attending the banquet were wu heng and chin li-sheng, leading member and deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including hao ting, yu hung-liang, shih ju-wei, tan wei, wu tsao-wen, tien fang-tseng and chien jen-yuan.

the romanian delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of president kuo mo-jo, and was greeted at the airport by vice-president wu yu-hsun and romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu.

Chinese Army Surgeons' Delegation Ends Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 6, 1975)

the chinese army surgeons' delegation led by chang ju-kuang, deputy chief of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army and concurrently chief of the department's health division, ended its friendship visit to this country and left here for home today.

the chinese guest were seen off at the airport by major general traian dafinescu, deputy director of the general logistics department of the romanian armed forces and general eugen spataru, acting surgeon general of the armed forces.

they were also seen off by chinese ambassador li ting-chuan and military attache li yung-chih.

the chinese surgeons were warmly welcomed and received everywhere during their tour. they visited army units and hospitals in bucharest, brasov, sibiu and cluj.

colonel general ion ionita, alterate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of national defence, received the members of the delegation yesterday and had a cordial talk with them.

banquets were given in the delegation's honour by vice-minister of national defence marin nicolescu and chinese ambassador li ting-chuan yesterday and today respectively.

CHINA AND SURINAM

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Leaves Surinam for Home

(NCNA-English Paramaribo, Dec. 5, 1975)

the chinese men's basketball team left here for home this afternoon after a friendly visit to the republic of surinam.

seeing the team off at the airport were w. axwyk, director of the foundation of development of sports in surinam, m. kensenhuys, president of the surinam basketball association, representatives of overseas chinese in surinam and surinamese of chinese descent.

1,500 spectators watched the last friendly match between the chinese team and the surinam national team at the national sports hall yesterday evening.

in the match, both teams played a fast attack game and displayed many beautiful shots in the first half time. the half time score was 47:47. in the second half, the host team exhibited tenacity and made a well-coordinated offensive. but the guest team had better control of its rebounds and its shooting was more accurate. the chinese team won the match by 94:86. the good performance and sportsmanship of both teams were warmly applauded. the sports hall was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. after the match, the surinam basketball association gave a reception in honour of the chinese team.

the chinese team had another match with the surinam national team on december 2 and played with the de arend team and the ravens team, last year's national champion and runner-up.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

New Tanzanian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

job malecela lusinde, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united republic of tanzania to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, here this morning.

present on the occasion were omari zahrand, counsellor, and percival beda mwidadi, commercial counsellor, of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

present were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

Peking Footballers Play First Match in Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 6, 1975)

the peking football team of china played a friendly match with the young africans team of tanzania at the national stadium here today.

watching the match, the first played by the chinese players here, were s.h.m. sarakikya, minister of national culture and youth; ali mwenyi, minister of home affairs; a. twalipo, commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces; and ali mchumo, junior minister of the prime minister's office; as well as diplomatic envoys of china and other countries.

at the stadium, the national flags of the two countries fluttered in the breeze. the game proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. it ended in a draw of one all.

the chinese team led by liu chien-hua arrived here for a friendly visit on december 3. minister sarakikya received the team leaders on the fourth and in the evening the tanzanian national sports council gave a reception in honour of the team.

CHINA AND UN

Resolutions on Nuclear-Free Zones Adopted at UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 5, 1975)

separate draft resolutions on nuclear-free zones in south asia, the middle east and africa as well as a draft resolution on the comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects were adopted today and yesterday at the first committee of the u.n. general assembly.

during the committee's general debate on disarmament, many representatives expressed support to the initiative of pakistan for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in south asia. the representative of pakistan said that the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in south asia was a measure to bar nuclear menace from this region. the draft resolution sponsored by pakistan urges the south asian countries to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region and to refrain from any action contrary to this objective.

though the draft resolution was adopted at the first committee, the indian representative obstinately refused to accept it and even said that india would not participate in the consultations as provided in the draft resolution.

sponsoring a draft resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the middle east, the iranian representative said that this enjoyed wide support in the region. many representatives pointed out that in view of the realities of this region, introduction of nuclear weapons would seriously complicate the prospects for peace and security in the region. they also urged the two nuclear superpowers to refrain from any action endangering the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the middle east.

the first committee also adopted a draft resolution on implementation of the declaration on the denuclearization of africa. it demanded that all states refrain from testing, manufacturing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons on the african continent.

a draft resolution on a comprehensive study of the question of nuclear-weapon-free zones in all its aspects was adopted today by the committee too.

expounding china's position on this draft resolution, chinese representative chuang yen spoke at the committee meeting on december first. he said, as is known to all, china has already taken the initiative in committing itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly not against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-weapon-free zones.

the chinese government, he stressed, has always proposed that all nuclear-weapon states, particularly the superpowers, should undertake the following obligations: first, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, particularly not to use them against non-nuclear-weapon states and the nuclear-weapon-free zones; secondly, to withdraw from abroad all their armed forces, including nuclear-missile forces, and dismantle all their military armed forces, including nuclear bases, on the territories of other countries. in our view, these are the necessary prerequisites for the promotion of genuine disarmament. it is precisely in view of the above position of ours that the chinese delegation gives its principled support to the draft resolution.

the soviet union, labelling itself as favouring the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones, abstained on the draft resolution. in explaining its vote, soviet representative reschin stated that the soviet delegation could not vote in favour of it because the present draft resolution purported to extend the zones in question to the high seas.

CHINA AND US

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Chief of US Liaison Office in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 6, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this morning met with george bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states in china, and his wife. george bush will soon leave his post for home.

present on the occasion was harry thayer, deputy chief of the u.s. liaison office here.

present were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, and huang chen, chief of the chinese liaison office in the united states, and his wife chu lin.

Chief of US Liaison Office in China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

george h.w. bush, chief of the liaison office of the united states of america in the people's republic of china, left here for home by air today at the end of his term of office.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexican Navy Seizes Four US Fishing Boats

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 5, 1975)

the mexican navy has seized four u.s. fishing boats that intruded into mexican territorial waters in the gulf of mexico while catching shrimps, announced the mexican ministry of the navy yesterday.

the boats including "miss thrifty way", "betty margaret" and "sontomar" have been escorted to mexican ports of tampico and tuxpan by mexican naval vessels.

the navy ministry pointed out that the action was taken for the preservation of the shrimp shoals in mexican territorial waters.

mexican papers reported that the six new patrol boats mexico bought recently for the defence of the exclusive economic zone in the gulf carried out exercises yesterday in mexico's territorial waters in the gulf.

Mexican Chamber of Deputies Adopts Bill for Establishment of 200 Mile Exclusive Economic Zone

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Dec. 5, 1975)

the mexican chamber of deputies yesterday unanimously adopted a bill and a draft regulation on the establishment of a 200 mile exclusive economic zone.

the senate had unanimously adopted the bill and the draft regulation on november 19 which were submitted to it by president luis echeverria on november 4.

the bill states that "the nation exercises in an exclusive economic zone beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea, the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction as determined by the laws of the congress. the exclusive economic zone extends to 200 nautical miles' starting from the base line from which the territorial sea is defined." it adds that in case the exclusive economic zone overlaps that of another country, the delimitation of the zone will be made with the agreement of the state concerned.

the draft regulation provides that within the 200 mile exclusive economic zone, the state has the sovereign rights to the exploration, exploitation, conservation and administration of the natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, of the sea floor, including the sub-soil, and of the sea water; the exclusive rights and jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and utilization of the artificial islands, installations and structures; the exclusive jurisdiction on other activities for economic exploration and exploitation in the zone; and the jurisdiction over the environmental preservation of the sea, including the control and elimination of contamination, as well as over scientific investigation.

the draft regulation also provides that foreign countries enjoy in the exclusive economic zone the freedom of navigation and flight, the freedom of laying cables and sub-marine tubes, as well as the freedom of other internationally legitimate usage related to navigation and communications.

the draft regulation also provides that the federal government will promulgate measures to administrate, protect and utilize the biological resources in the exclusive economic zone.

the bill and the draft regulation adopted by the chamber of deputies will take effect 120 days after they were published in official press.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The School Should Become A Tool of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

by

the worker-peasant-soldier students of the
Class of 1972, Radio Department,
Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism." At present, in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the linking of the study of Marxist theory on the revolution in education with the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front is of tremendous practical significance to our maintaining the orientation of the revolution in education and further transforming our school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I

Marxism holds that education is an important component of the superstructure. A given education is the reflection of the politics and economy of a given society, but at the same time, it also reacts substantially to politics and economy. In class society, education possesses a clearcut class nature, and always serves the political line of a given class. Both the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary classes use education as their tool to uphold or overthrow the dictatorship of a given class. There is no education that stands above classes.

In bourgeois society, education is the tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie try their utmost to bring up their children as successors to and defenders of the bourgeoisie. At the same time, they give slavish education to the children of the working people in order to train them as slaves and servants useful to the bourgeoisie who are able to make profits for the bourgeoisie without disturbing peace and tranquility. Lenin emphatically pointed out, "The whole of the old school, being thoroughly imbued with the class spirit, imparted knowledge only to the children of the bourgeoisie. Every word was falsified in the interests of the bourgeoisie. In these schools the younger generation of workers and peasants were not so much educated as drilled in the interests of this bourgeoisie." ("Tasks of the Youth League")

Proletarian education is fundamentally antagonistic to the education of all exploiting classes. The complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, the replacement of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat, the triumph of socialism over capitalism and the ultimate realization of communism are the great historical mission of the proletariat as well as the fundamental task of proletarian education.

After the October Revolution, Lenin correctly pointed out that the proletariat must carry out fundamental reforms in education according to their own image so that education could become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin said, "Carry the business begun in the October Revolution of 1917 through to the end and transform the school from a tool of class domination of the bourgeoisie into a tool for destroying such domination and eliminating class distinctions in society completely. The school should become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which is to say, it not only should become a propagandist for communist principles in general, but it should also ideologically, organizationally and educationally translate into reality the impact of the proletariat toward the semi-proletarian and non-proletarian strata among the laboring masses, so that it will be of profit to suppressing completely the resistance of the exploiters and bringing about a system of communism." ("Draft of the Party Program of the Russian Communist Party (B)")

To enable the school to become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat or as a tool of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for bringing up spiritual aristocrats for capitulationist restoration is a fundamental question of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front.

The founding of the Chinese People's Republic in 1949 marked the great victory scored by the new democratic revolution and the beginning of the socialist revolution in China. At this turning point of the revolution, Chairman Mao adopted a series of important measures for consolidating the newly established proletarian political power. "Systematically and carefully carrying out work to reform the educational undertaking in old schools and the cultural undertaking in old society" to meet the needs of the newly established superstructure and economic base was one of the important links. In order to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat, we had to practice

socialism. Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk wanted to "consolidate the order of New Democracy," but in reality, they wanted to restore capitalism. On the educational front, they cried, "We are still unfamiliar with how education should be run.... How should it be run? Basically, things should be based on the past, and be the same as before." Whether to reform old education thoroughly or "to do things basically as before" was an acute struggle between the two lines on the educational front.

During the long period of the revolutionary war, Chairman Mao always attached importance to the work of school education. Based on the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the revolution, Chairman Mao personally drew up a complete set of line, policies and methods for the proletarian revolution in education.

In December 1937, in the "Inscription in Memory of the Founding and Opening of the North Shensi Public School," Chairman Mao correctly put forward the tasks of the proletarian school: "It is necessary to train a large number of people from the vanguard of the revolution. These people possess political foresight and are replete with the spirit for struggle and sacrifice. They are candid, honest, positive and upright. They have no selfish ends and they solely work for national and social liberation. They fear no difficulties, and they always move forward steadfastly and bravely when confronted by difficulties. They are not vainglorious, not people fond of limelight, but are down-to-earth people with a practical mind. There must be a large number of such vanguards in China before the task of revolution can be smoothly resolved in China."

Chairman Mao also pointed out the necessity of placing the students' ideological transformation and the maintenance of the correct political orientation above all other kinds of work in the school, and the necessity of implementing the Marxist-Leninist principle of integrating theory with practice and intellectuals with workers and peasants. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the schools in the base areas turned out millions of revolutionary fighters who made enormous contributions to the victory of the Chinese revolution. Liu Shao-ch'i flagrantly opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and negated the educational experience of the old base areas. His "basically as before" was to enable the landlord and bourgeois clsses to continue their domination in our schools and turn such schools into a tool for restoring capitalism.

In 1957, in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "Speech at the CCP National Conference on Political Work" and other brilliant works, Chairman Mao systematically put forward the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, emphasized the question of transforming the world outlook of the intellectuals, and at the same time, stipulated that "our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." Through the efforts and struggle of the broad masses of CCP members, CYL members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals, some progress was made on the educational front. In particular, there appeared in 1958 the stirring and seething revolution in education that effectively pounded the old educational system all over the country.

However, right up to before the great proletarian cultural revolution, because Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly pushed the revisionist line in education, there appeared the serious phenomenon of the bourgeoisie exercising dictatorship over the proletariat on the educational front. In light of this situation, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "The period of schooling should be shortened, education should be revolutionized and the domination of our schools by bourgeois intellectuals should by no means be allowed to continue." Chairman Mao personally initiated and led the great proletarian cultural revolution, smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and criticized their revisionist line. The workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants entered the school, wrested back leadership on the educational battlefront, smashed the unified empire monopolized by bourgeois intellectuals and created a new phase of the revolution in education.

The great proletarian cultural revolution fundamentally changed the political orientation of the school as well as the road of running the school, thus enabling it to truly become a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat for implementing the basic line of the Party and for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. With the working class occupying the educational battlefront, leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the school and using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought to transform the university, and seriously implementing the policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," thousands of workers, peasants and soldiers went to universities. They firmly followed the brilliant road of the "May 7 Directive" and the "July 21" Directive, ran the school with open doors and integrated themselves with the workers and peasants. A generation of proletarian intellectuals grew to maturity. With the education battlefront going through this profound transformatin, it manifested the strong vitality and broad prospects of the proletarian revolution in education.

It should be pointed out that the victory we have won is but "the first step of the Long March." The school has for a long time been the "hereditary domain" of the exploiting classes with flocks of intellectuals and there is still a broad market for the educational ideas and force of habit of the exploiting classes. It will take a long time before the world outlook of the majority of the intellectuals which is still basically bourgeois can be changed. The class struggle and the two-line struggle are still very intense in the sphere of education. Recently in educational circles there has been a kind of strange talk which charges that the revolution in education has disallowed this or that since the great proletarian cultural revolution and that the orientation of the revolution in education has "never been properly solved." The essence of this question is whether we should maintain the orientation of the revolution in education and carry the revolution in education through to the end or reverse the verdict on the revisionist line in education and restore the old system of education with our schools dominated by bourgeois intellectuals. Because of this, in order to adhere to the orientation of the revolution in education, and use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought to occupy and transform the entire educational battlefront, and so as to turn the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we still have a lot of arduous work to do and must battle energetically.

II

In order to transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the basic line of the Party, and consistently and untiringly criticize revisionism, and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. The basic line of the Party tells us: "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." The educational battlefront is also an important battlefront of class struggle. "The prejudice of the bourgeoisie in the educational circles is particularly stubborn." (Lenin: "Speech at the Conference of Political and Educational Committee Members of the All-Russian Provinces and Counties National Education Department")

In China, the baneful influence of the educational lines of the feudal landlord class, the bourgeoisie and of revisionism is deep and broad and very complicated. The landlord and bourgeois classes have tried their utmost to use this hereditary domain of education to resist the proletariat politically and ideologically. Although the ideas publicized for several thousand years by the exploiting classes to despise labor and slight practice such as "those who labor with the minds govern others and those who labor with their strength are governed by others," "studying in order to become officials," "knowledge is private property" and "intellectual culture above all else," have been criticized, they still have a market. The landlord and bourgeois classes and their agents vainly attempt to use these things to corrupt the masses and poison the young people in order to achieve their counter-revolutionary objective of toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique maliciously slandered the integration of the educated young people with the peasants and workers and their going to the mountains and rural areas as "reform through labor in disguise" and vilified the taking of the May 7 road by the broad masses of cadres as "unemployment in disguise." This made use of the idea of bourgeois rights to attack the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat in order to broaden their social foundation, and win over the support of those more seriously affected by the idea of bourgeois rights to support their counter-revolutionary coup d'etat.

At present, there is still an intense and acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front. It is totally wrong to assert that the most serious danger now existing on the educational front is "to neglect the study of culture." An abundance of facts from the class struggle on the educational front show that revisionism is still the main danger at present. "An important task for us at present on the ideological front is to criticize revisionism." The basic line of the Party is the life-line of the Party and the state. Only by firmly laying hold of this key link of class struggle could we implement the basic line of the Party at all times, give judicious guidance according to circumstances to win victory, and carry out educational work properly.

In order to transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the leadership of the working class over the school. In the intervening seventeen years from the founding of the People's Republic of China to before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revisionist line occupied the dominant position in the sphere of education and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. For the sake of restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk actively opposed the exercise of leadership by the proletariat over the school. They advocated that "those not in the line cannot lead those in the line" and that "professors should run the schools" so as to enable the bourgeois intellectuals to monopolize our schools.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao pointed out, "In carrying out proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part and, in cooperation with the Liberation Army fighters, bring about a revolutionary 'three-in-one' combination, together with the activists among the students, teachers and workers in the schools who are determined to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools and they will always lead the schools. In the countryside, the schools should be managed by the poor and lower-middle peasants -- the most reliable ally of the working class." This instruction of Chairman Mao's is our sharp weapon for destroying the bourgeois educational system, and a fundamental guarantee for the founding of the proletarian educational system.

The question of leadership is the fundamental question of the revolution in education. The struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie has been protracted and intense over this question. Recently, there has been a kind of fallacious argument saying that "it is necessary to have laymen with an interest in sciences to provide leadership." The essence of this fallacy lies in its opposition to the exercise of leadership by the working class over the schools. The working class is the most revolutionary class. Only by realizing working class leadership over the schools could the proletarian revolution in education be carried through to the end.

Under the call of Chairman Mao, the working class marched imposingly into the schools to smash the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals. Leading the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students, they waged unremitting struggle against the educational system of the landlord and the bourgeois classes and the revisionist educational line, and scored brilliant results. The practical experience of the past few years shows that in order to transform the school in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, it is necessary to wholeheartedly rely on the working class and strengthen its leadership over school education.

"The leadership role of the proletariat is realized through the leadership of the Communist Party." The Chinese Communist Party is the political party of the proletariat and the vanguard of the proletariat. In order to consolidate the leadership of the working class on the educational

battlefront, it is necessary to strengthen centralized Party leadership. All work of the school must be placed under the centralized leadership of the Party before we can guarantee the concrete implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various policies, bring all positive factors into play to the fullest extent, unite all the forces that can be united and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every school.

In order to transform the school into a tool of the proletariat, it is necessary to run schools with open doors and take the road of integration with the workers and peasants. Integration with the workers and peasants and acceptance of re-education from them constitute the fundamental path for transforming the world outlook of the intellectuals. Chairman Mao has on numerous occasions emphasized the extreme importance of integration with workers and peasants and concretely pointed out the road to integration with workers and peasants. Chairman Mao says, "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Chairman Mao also says: All our professors and teachers are engaged in the work of teaching the people and the students. "Being educators and teachers, they themselves must first be educated. And all the more so in the present period of great change in the social system." "One must learn from those engaged in production, from the workers, from the poor and lower-middle peasants and, in schools, from the students, from those one teaches."

Through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the criticism of the revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, a fundamental change has taken place in the educational system in China. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, running schools with open doors has opened up a broad road for integrating the teachers and students with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Running schools with open doors has enabled the broad masses of intellectuals to change the past practice of prolonged divorcement from the workers and peasants, from labor and from practice, and exclusive devotion to book study. They have gone to factories, rural areas and army units to take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teachers and to be re-educated by them. This has greatly accelerated the progress of the transformation of the intellectuals.

Running schools with open doors, adopting the methods of inviting in and stepping out, organizing teaching on the basis of the needs of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, and running all kinds of short-term training classes and advanced study classes for the workers, peasants and soldiers have enabled the schools to directly serve the socialist revolution and construction. Running schools with open doors and integration with the workers and peasants are the roads that must be taken for training and bringing up proletarian intellectuals.

In the practice of running schools with open doors, "while their main task is to study, the students should in addition to their studies, learn other things, that is, industrial work, farming and military affairs, and should also criticize the bourgeoisie," so that they could study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought in the three great revolutionary movements, raise their awareness of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the

proletariat and strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. At the same time, they must diligently delve into vocational study under the command of the dictatorship of the proletariat, be good at learning advanced scientific techniques at home and from abroad, show no blind faith in books, boldly make innovations, and become staunch fighters in combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat as well as workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Distorting the running of schools with open doors as "neglecting the study of culture" and "practice -- practice -- practice" is entirely for vilifying the broad masses of teachers and students who unswervingly follow the road of the "May 7 Directive."

In order to transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to have the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung thought, built a proletarian contingent of teachers who are both red and vocationally proficient, and conscientiously grasp well the work of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectual ranks. In "Speech at the CCP National Conference on Propaganda Work" Chairman Mao used the Marxist method of class analysis to make a scientific analysis of the fundamental condition of the intellectual ranks in China.

Chairman Mao points out that intellectuals comprise those of the Left, the center and the Right. Left, center and Right stand for the three conditions of dedication, vacillation and opposition to Marxism. Those who are more conversant with Marxism and stand firmly on the side of the proletariat are in the minority, but they are the core and are powerful. Those in the center are nonetheless in the majority, and although they support socialism and are willing to serve the people, their world outlook is still fundamentally bourgeois. They approve of Marxism, but are not conversant with it. They are still unable to maintain a firm stand, and the moment they run into a storm, they would start to vacillate. Those who are hostile toward our state and firmly oppose Marxism are in the extreme minority.

For the past ten and more years, the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the political and ideological front, and especially the practice of great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have proved that this analysis of Chairman Mao's is entirely correct. To negate this analysis is to negate the necessity of transforming the world outlook of the intellectuals. To transform the proletarian world outlook remains to be the fundamental problem placed before the intellectuals.

Chairman Mao says, "Most of our present intellectuals come from the old society and from families of non-working people. Even those who come from workers' or peasants' families are still bourgeois intellectuals because the education they received before liberation is a bourgeois education and their world outlook is fundamentally bourgeois. If they do not discard the old and replace it with the proletarian world outlook, they will remain different from the workers and peasants in their viewpoint, stand and feelings, and will be alien to the workers and peasants who will not bare their minds to them." For the sake of meeting the needs of socialist revolution

and construction, the intellectuals must continue to study assiduously Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, make up their minds to abandon the bourgeois world outlook and foster a proletarian world outlook. They must not stop half-way, or, even worse, fall back, for there will be no way out for them to fall back.

Chairman Mao also teaches us, "Not only those people who have not changed their basic stand should remold themselves, but everyone should also study and remold himself." We worker-peasant-soldier students are of course no exception, for we too need to remold our world outlook and should put this question to the fore. The practice of class struggle has enabled us to understand that there is absolutely no such thing as "born red" in this world, and one only becomes "red through reform." We should strive to remold our world outlook and bring into better play the role of worker-peasant-soldier students in attending college, taking part in college management, and transform the college with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought.

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The proletarian revolution in education is a profound socialist revolution as well as a struggle through which the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie and Marxism triumphs over revisionism on the educational battlefront. "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and repudiation; it means revolution. It involves reasoning things out, which is construction. Put destruction first, and in the process you have construction." We must take class struggle as the key link and the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat as weapon, and in close connection with the realities of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front, resolutely criticize the erroneous trend of thought to negate the revolution in education that has recently emerged. We must achieve the two-fold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades, maintain exercising Party leadership over education, put proletarian politics in command and take the May 7 road. We must actively foster new socialist things on the educational front, persist in exercising all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres of the superstructure, and transform the school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Accelerate the Rate of Development of Light Industry

by

Chung Ch'ing (钟青)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 13, 1975)

Accelerating the rate of development of light industry is a very important question in doggedly arranging the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry for building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

Chairman Mao points out: "With the development of agriculture and light industry, heavy industry will be provided with a market and funds, and will develop at a faster rate. Because of this, although the rate of industrialization appears to be somewhat slow, it actually is now slow and, on the contrary, can be faster." Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, our light industry has made new headway: The increase in the total output value of light industry in nine years surpasses the total increase in 17 years before the great cultural revolution. There has been a considerable increase in the variety and quantity of products. Quality also shows great improvement, and the distribution of industry is more rational. The products provided by China's light industry account for about one half of the total retail sales of commodities in society. The accumulated funds supplied by light industry account for one quarter of the total financial receipts of the state. It is not difficult to see from this that the fast or slow rate of production and construction in light industry bears on the national economy as a whole, on food and clothing, housing and transportation for the 800 million people, and on consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and strengthening the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The arrangement of the national economic plan in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry reflects the objective laws of socialist construction, and is by no means an expedient of any sort.

The arrangement of the national economy by our state in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry assures the urban and rural markets of a relatively rich supply of commodities for the everyday life of the people. But some comrades have still not an adequate understanding on this question. Some comrades pay lip service to the need of planned and proportionate development of the national economy but always feel that squeezing out a bit of light industry would be a matter of no consequence. Some comrades even consider that squeezing out a bit of light industry is inevitable. This is very strong in one-sidedness.

Concerning the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, there is the question of whether the desire is genuine or spurious. If we attach no importance to the development of light industry and even squeeze out certain essential products, there would arise improper proportionate relations between production of the first category and production of the

second category, and one leg would be longer than the other. Then how can we talk about the planned proportionate development of the national economy!

Many facts show that in those areas that attach importance to the development of light industry there is active exchange between town and country. The market is brisk, the people are happy, and there is a large state accumulation. The result is that heavy industry is developed not at a slow rate but a faster rate. In conjunction with historical experience, we must view, from the road of industrialization in China and the plane of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of relations in the development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, correctly orient the precedence of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, and strive to make our thinking and action conform to the objective laws of socialist construction so as to enable light industrial production register faster and greater development.

The rate of development of light industry must be geared to the growing needs of people's livelihood and to the rate of growth of social purchasing power. The supply of articles for the everyday use of the masses of the people, such as piecegoods, paper pots, bowls, cisterns, basins, salt, sugar, tobacco, wine, thermoflasks, electric bulbs, knives, scissors, needles and thread, etc., is a question that should receive our attention. This is not just an important economic problem but also a test of the mass viewpoint on our leadership organs at various levels and an embodiment of the concern of the Party and the state for the livelihood of the broad masses of the people.

Ours is a country with a large population. Concerning the one thousand and one kinds of light industrial products needed by the masses of the people, efforts must be made to turn out a large quantity of a range of variety of goods of fine quality to meet the varied needs of the masses. This calls for our "making overall planning and proper arrangements" in the development of the national economy. Regarding light industrial production and construction, we must not only assure it of raw and semi-processed materials, fuel, equipment, power, etc., but also better accelerate the development of light industrial production by means of the enterprise management system, the financial and taxation system, the pricing policy, etc., so as to enable light industrial production battlefront to maintain relative stability. This is especially important to the production of industrial products for everyday use. Because industrial products for everyday use such as pots, bowls, knives and scissors which are indispensable to the livelihood of the masses are low in output value and yield little profit, and the raw and semi-processed materials needed are good for multiple purposes, they are often liable to be squeezed out. To maintain the relative stability of the production position for products of this kind is a problem which the leadership departments at various levels must constantly pay attention to. In this connection, certain provinces and municipalities have adopted a series of effective measures to insure "grasping the big without giving up the small, and grasping the new without giving up the old" and make these enterprises "rest content with the small and be skilled in the handling of the small." Such an arrangement is highly necessary.

Light industry is a processing industry. An important problem in accelerating the development of light industry is to open up still richer

sources of raw materials. In recent years, the year-to-year increase in the production of our country's many important light industrial raw materials such as cotton, wool, silkworm cocoons, jute and ramie, sugar cane, beets, cured tobacco, reeds, etc., has provided conditions for extended re-production in light industry. At present, under the unified leadership of the Party committees in all places, we must bring about the continuous steady growth of various agricultural raw materials. Meanwhile, we must energetically strengthen the aid and support given by heavy industry to light industry and insure the continuous growth of the proportion of industrial raw materials in relation to light industrial raw materials.

In order to boost light industrial production, it is necessary to put on the agenda as an important item the question of strengthening enterprise management. To achieve greater, faster, better and more economic results in production, socialist enterprises must rely on the masses to practice scientific management. There is no room for negligence in equipment maintenance, technological management, operation rules, quality inspection, business accounting, labor discipline, safety systems, etc. Through exercising a proper grip on enterprise management in a down-to-earth manner, efforts must be made for the all-round accomplishment of all technical and economic targets. It is necessary not only to constantly create a new level in one's own enterprise but also to make efforts to catch up with and surpass the advanced level at home and abroad. At present, all enterprises have great potentialities, and we must direct vigorous efforts toward the tapping of potentialities.

After over 20 years of construction, all lines and trades have acquired a certain foundation in the sector of light industry in China. To boost further light industrial production, we should at present devote a great part of our attention to "innovation, transformation and tapping of potentialities." The working masses have aptly said, "We just can't wait for high output, good quality and low consumption but must bring them about with our own hands." For over 20 years, despite a drop in the number of factories, the amount of equipment and the number of personnel, the textile system in Shanghai has raised the total output value almost fivefold through actively adopting new techniques and transforming the old equipment. The original designed capacity of the Chungshan Sugar Refinery in Kwangtung was 2,000 tons per day. By means of innovations and tapping potentialities, it has blazed a trail for handling 3,000 tons of sugarcane a day, thus making one factory serve the purpose of one and a half. Practice shows that so long as the ideological and political line is correctly oriented, there is great revolutionary vigor, and the masses are aroused to tap potentialities of existing enterprises, it is possible to have more things done with less money and achieve better results.

Chairman Mao's three important instructions on studying theory to combat and guard against revisionism, on promoting stability and unity and on boosting the national economy are powerful ideological weapons for giving impetus to all fields of endeavor. Through properly grasping the study of theory, and promoting stability and unity, the broad masses of cadres, workers and technicians on the light industrial front must go on to make still greater contributions toward accelerating the rate of development of light industry and bringing prosperity to urban and rural markets.

* * *

WATER CONSERVATION

North China County Builds Water Conservancy Projects Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 7, 1975)

peasants on china's largest loess plateau have achieved great successes in improving farming conditions by building water conservancy projects through self-reliance.

a typical case in point is provided by juicheng county in north china's shansi province, which used to be a disaster-ridden area and now has been increasing its grain output every year.

since the fourth five-year plan (1971-1975) was started, the county has built 30 big, medium-sized and small electric or diesel powered pumping stations along the yellow river banks to lift water some 100 metres to irrigate the arid land. more than 150 additional pumping stations, 788 pump wells and other projects were put up elsewhere in the county. this increased the county's irrigated acreage to four times that of the third five-year plan period, or eight times what it was in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution. the success is reflected in the total grain output, which last year went up 69 percent over 1970 and in wheat yields which this summer topped the previous record by 36 percent.

except for a big electric pumping station financed by the state, all these water conservancy projects, including a pumping station that provides irrigation for about 3,300 hectares of farmland, were built by people's communes and production brigades with their accumulation funds.

in old china, the turbulent yellow river often flood its banks, forcing the people to move away to the highlands where water was scarce. as a result of the rule of feudal dynasties and the kuomintang reactionary regime, the peasants there had no means to deal with the problem.

since liberation, the emancipated peasants, under the leadership of the party, have organized the battle against nature. in the early days of the fourth five-year plan period, the juicheng county party committee set up a research group composed of cadres, technicians and peasants to survey local water resources. then an overall plan for water conservancy projects was drawn up according to different conditions in various places. the peasants were now ready to tackle the problem and an upsurge of activity began.

the county adhered to the principle of combining big, medium-sized and small projects with the emphasis on the latter. numerous small projects were built by making use of local manpower, materials and water resources. by dint of seven years of hard work, a production brigade of the chungyao commune with only 202 families managed to cut a 3,100-metre-long tunnel through a mountain to lead in spring water to irrigate about 70 hectares of farmland.

the shuangtu people's commune, one of the most seriously drought-stricken in the county, built a pumping station in the spring of 1974 with simple methods and machines of its own devising. this brought 1,470 hectares of arid land under irrigation. last year, this formerly grain-deficient commune provided 1,100 tons of grain to the state.

cement, bricks, lime, explosives, pumps and other materials essential to building these water conservancy projects were produced by the county and the people's communes and production brigades themselves.

many projects in the county are being extended. they are expected to double the county's present irrigated acreage when completed.

COTTON CULTURE

Cotton Growing by Little Red Guards in Northwest China County

(NCNA-English Sian, Dec. 7, 1975)

more than 50,000 little red guards in weinan county of shensi province study crop cultivation in class and grow cotton after school under the guidance of veteran peasants and teachers.

this educational method helps the youngsters develop morally, intellectually and physically and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. it is adopted according to the principle that education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour.

pupils in a county primary school started to grow cotton with the help of local peasants and teachers in 1971. two hundred and seventyfive little red guards in the school go regularly to 20 local production teams to join the peasants in growing cotton and have achieved good results.

this experience, which aroused great interest in the county party committee and education department, was spread quickly throughout the county. about 2,400 such groups have since been formed in the county's 580 rural primary schools. guided by veteran peasants, some groups cultivate separate experimental plots in production teams. others help with production teams' experimental plots. still others invite the peasants to guide them in growing crops on school experimental plots. through practice, many little red guards have acquired a rudimentary knowledge of growing cotton from sowing to harvest.

working in this way has increased their love for the collective and the motherland and their determination to grow cotton for the revolution as do the poor and lower-middle peasants.

a woman cotton growing expert, chang chiu-hsiang, is a specially invited research worker at the shensi provincial academy of agriculture. a group of young women in her village decided to compete with her in cotton growing. she accepted the challenge but in fact eagerly helped them manage their cotton fields. as a result, the cotton seedlings grew well despite the cloudy and rainy weather. she encouraged them to surpass her. after hearing this, the pupils were deeply moved and went to visit her. she said to them: "we grow cotton for the revolution. i hope that more people catch up with me and do better than i do. then we can produce more cotton for the state."

through the work of sowing and harvesting, the pupils have come to understand that the growth of each cotton boll is not an easy matter. they have grown to love and value labour and its fruits. when picking cotton, they are careful not to leave any fibres behind. when a plastic sheet over the cotton seedlings is broken, they mend it carefully and keep it in use.

in connexion with cotton cultivation, the nurturing of seedlings and field management, the rural primary school teachers divide the agricultural course into several sections, each consisting of both classroom study and field practice. they teach the pupils arithmetic in class and then organize them to measure the dimensions of the cotton fields, prepare insecticide solution in the correct proportions and calculate per-hectare cotton yields. in this way, the pupils combine theory and practice and learn how to analyse and deal with real problems.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Rice Harvest in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, Dec. 8, 1975)

a good rice harvest was reaped on 200,000 hectares of paddy fields in the northeast china province of heilungkiang this year. the average yield of 3.75 tons per hectare represents a new success over last year's 3 tons per hectare gain.

though the cold weather of the province brings certain difficulties for rice growing, this is compensated by the long summer and autumn period and ample water supplies from the rivers and canals that criss-cross the area. the province has expanded rice acreage year by year since liberation and constantly increased output.

counties and communes have turned more and more fields over to rice planting, particularly since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the developing movement to learn from tachai. 34,000 more hectares of paddy fields were added to the province this year and rice output of the 66,600 hectares planted in the sunghua river area averaged 4.5 tons per hectare, an increase of 20 percent over 1974.

the province has widely popularised early-ripening and high-yield varieties, resistant to diseases and lodging, and in planting use wide-surface furrow dibbling. seedlings on one-third of the province's total acreage are nursed under plastic sheets. ploughing and rice-transplanting are largely mechanised.

FARM MACHINES

Szechwan Increases Farm Machinery Output

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 8, 1975)

the farm machinery department of southwest china's szechwan province had fulfilled 92 percent of the annual plan by the end of last october. the output of walking tractors, diesel and petrol engines, tractor-drawn ploughs, motor-operated sprayers and trailers for farm use rose anywhere from one to three times as compared with the corresponding period last year.

szechwan, one of china's major rice-growing areas, succeeded in making rice-seedling collecting machines this year in the wake of series-production of rice transplanters. walking tractors were used in paddy fields after they had been renovated.

farm machinery workers in the province have been greatly inspired by the fighting task to realize farm mechanization in the main by 1980, set by the recent national conference on learning from tachai. chengtu, capital of the province, met its state targets for diesel engines, pumps, electric drills, meters and instruments and lathes two months in advance. at present, more than 130 factories in the city are working in coordination to manufacture equipment for a new tractor plant which is scheduled to mass-produce tractors next year. in the loshan prefecture, farm machinery repair and manufacturing plants and stations have concentrated their efforts on designing and making farm machines and tools for transplanting, sowing, cultivating and harvesting.

some 80 plants throughout the province are now pooling their strength to process more farm machinery parts and accessories and help people's communes and their sub-divisions repair farm equipment.

ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

Veteran Engineers Play Important Role in Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 8, 1975)

"engineers and technicians in china who are willing to serve the people can play an important role anywhere in the country," is the conclusion veteran chinese engineer lou erh-kang draws from his own experience.

65-year-old lou, revolutionary committee vice-chairman and chief engineer of the shenyang electric wire and cable factory, china's biggest of its kind, is in charge of technical and scientific work.

hoping, in his own words, to "save the nation by industry", lou erh-kang returned to the motherland in the 1930's after years of study in germany. old china, then under the yoke of imperialism, bureaucratic capitalism and feudalism, quickly dispelled this illusion.

on the eve of liberation in 1949, lou was dismissed from a factory in shanghai with nothing to show for his work but enough money in his pocket to keep himself for a dozen or so days.

the establishment of new china created favourable conditions for engineers and technicians to make full use of their talents and professional skills. the rapid development of socialist construction produced a growing need for trained personnel. while helping to train young scientific and technical workers, people of the older generation like lou erh-kang were given every opportunity to make use of their specialities ir either production or scientific research.

in 1955 when lou erh-kang first came to the shenyang electric wire and cable factory, only 35,000-volt wire was being turned out. but now the factory is able to produce 330,000-volt cable and has successfully trial-manufactured 500,000-volt cable. as the factory's chief engineer, lou made his contribution to the new achievements through work on the use of new materials and the improvement of technology.

the factory's party committee gives special attention to helping technicians, particularly the older ones, to integrate themselves with the workers, overcome the influences of individualism and idealism left over by the old-type education and get rid of the old habit of immersing themselves in book-learning and individual experiments while looking down upon the workers' practical approach. during the great proletarian cultural revolution lou erh-kang took part in productive labour for two years, learning from the workers and discussing things with them. working side by side with them and the cadres, lou succeeded in devising two kinds of supervoltage cable. a book he wrote on the subject sums up the experience of the workers. this year, the veteran engineer won high praise when he succeeded in making aluminium sheathing for wires and cables as a substitute for lead.

many engineers and technicians in liaoning province who have integrated with the workers have a good record of achievements in their work. tai shu-chin, chief engineer at the fushun no. 1 oil refinery, is a case in point. in the past, the refinery's polymerization of lubricants was antiquated and unsafe and the workers pressed for a complete change. tai shu-chin tried to solve the problem on his own. but he made little progress. he went down to the workshops and talked it over with the workers, then made a new design. after repeated tests and more shared discussions the problem was finally solved.

tai shu-chin greatly changed his thinking and style of work in the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution. elected as vice-chairman of the refinery revolutionary committee, he goes to work before others and leaves late, and seldom takes his sundays off. "our own engineer", is how the workers speak of tai. "it is a pleasure to talk and work with old tai," they say. whenever a production problem crops up the workers go to him and ask what he thinks of it. tai also pays full attention to the workers' proposals. he looks on support from the workers as one of the most important factors in his technical work. the refinery workers and technicians put their heads together in developing technical innovation and transformation. they trepled the refinery's capacity by transforming and expanding eight oil refining devices.

in order to give full play to their initiative, the party organizations in china's industrial enterprises try to provide every opportunity for their engineers and technicians. 50-year-old wang chan-ping, deputy chief engineer at the penhsi coal mining administration, was sent many times to peking, shanghai, nanking and other cities to study the manufacture of mining machinery and to take part in the designing and installing of large equipment. during the cultural revolution the administration's party committee assigned to him and the other technicians the task of designing a big coal conveyer belt used in mining. with the party committee's support and the workers' help they overcame many difficulties before building and installing the 1,000-metre-long conveyer.

most of the 500 technical workers at the administration are post-liberation trainees. they learned from the veteran engineers and technicians who showed they were more than ready to pass on their knowledge to the younger ones. wang chan-ping, who is training a group of young technicians, is at the same time working hard with another group whose main objective is studying new mining technology so as to further mechanize china's coal production.

SHOULDER-POLE ART TROUPES

"Shoulder-pole Art Troupe" Tour East China County Mountain Villages

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 8, 1975)

an east china county art troupe, which spends nine months of the year performing in scattered mountain villages, have been affectionately dubbed "our shoulder-pole art troupe" by the peasants. this troupe does indeed travel with all their stage properties and personal luggage suspended on shoulder pole which they take wherever they go.

chun-an county of chekiang province is situated in the tienmu mountains, and its 400,000 inhabitants are scattered in villages perched on some 180 kilometres of hills and ravines. in the past, theatrical performances from the cities seldom found their way to the remote communes and production brigades there, and the county troupe confined their performances mainly to the county seat or provincial capital.

after the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966, the artists of the troupe re-studied chairman mao's teachings on literature and art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. for the past five years, the troupe has travelled to all the 52 people's communes and most of the production brigades in the county. each member carries a shoulder pole loaded with a share of the stage furnishings and a personal bedroll. they combine working in the fields alongside the peasants and giving performances to small or big groups, under whatever conditions they find and at any time that can be arranged. the artists have created large numbers of theatrical items based on their firsthand experience of the struggle and daily life of the peasants.

the professional art troupe take as an important task their responsibility to help with amateur art activities in the villages. in the past five years, it has given help to more than 120 peasant amateur troupes in revising their play scripts, setting their poems to music and rehearsing their own performances.

for their performance tours in the mountainous and rural areas, the county art troupe has devised many ingenious portable stage props and sets that are artistically effective and at the same time can be put up and taken down quickly and easily.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

a military delegation of the people's republic of albania with veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, as leader and nazar berberi, vice-minister of people's defence, as deputy leader arrived here by plane this afternoon for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of national defence.

the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by yang cheng-wu and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the arms and services, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a., and other departments concerned including kao chen-chia, cheng chun, sung cheng-chih, sung ching-sheng, tsui ping, hsu hsin, chung hui-kun, wang le-tien, chang ping-yu and hsi chao-ming.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and abdullah dautaj, military attache, and other members of the albanian embassy here were present.

Peking Banquet for Albanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

the chinese ministry of national defence hosted a banquet here this evening for the military delegation of the people's republic of albania led by veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, with nazar berberi, vice-minister of people's defence, as deputy leader.

among the guests at the banquet were behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and abdullah dautaj, military attache of the albanian embassy here.

present were yang cheng-wu, peng shao-hui and ho cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's

liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of the arms and services, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a., and other departments concerned, including kao chen-chia, cheng chun, sung cheng-chih, sung ching-sheng, tsui ping, hsu hsin, chung hui-kun, chai cheng-wen, wang ping-nan, chou jung-kuo, hsi chao-ming, chang chuan-chung and chang wen-cheng, as well as chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and military attache of the chinese embassy in albania chang hsiu-shan.

in his toast at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship, yang cheng-wu praised the heroic albanian people's army which, under the correct leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, has made great achievements in various fields of army building by persevering in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the principle of the party commanding the gun and advancing steadily along the broad road of revolutionization. the albanian people's army, he said, vigilantly defends its socialist fatherland and has become a staunch pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

he said: the two parties, two peoples and two armies of china and albania have always supported and encouraged each other and cemented a close revolutionary friendship in their struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism and in socialist revolution and construction. this friendship is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is unbreakable.

in his toast, veli llakaj said that nurtured by respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, the friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two armies of albania and china has been tempered in the course of building socialism and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and soviet social-imperialism, and has an unshakeable solid foundation. he expressed the belief that the current visit of the delegation would contribute to strengthening the friendship between the people and armies of the two countries.

Albanian Military Delegation Attends Song and Dance Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

the military delegation of the people's republic of albania this evening attended a performance of music and dance items and the vocal suite "the red army fears not the trials of a long march" given by artists of the chinese people's liberation army. the soiree was sponsored by the chinese ministry of national defence.

among those attending the performance were veli llakaj, leader of the delegation and vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army; nazar berberi, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of people's defence; behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china; and abdullah dautaj, military attache of the albanian embassy in china.

accompanying the distinguished albanian guests on the occasion were yang cheng-wu and peng shao-hui, deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; feng yung-shun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; kao chen-chia, deputy commander of the p.l.a. naval force; cheng chun, deputy commander of the p.l.a. air force; chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; chen chi-tung, deputy head of the cultural department of the p.l.a. general political department; and chang hsiu-shan, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Men's Basketball Team Plays Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

the australian men's basketball team defeated the liaoning provincial team 83:71 with its better control of backboard rebounds and good teamwork in a friendly match here this evening. the host team was third-place winner at china's third national games held earlier this year.

the more than 15,000 spectators at the peking workers' indoor stadium warmly applauded the fine skills and sportsmanship of both teams.

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, li meng-hua, leading member of the commission, and mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, watched the friendly match, and met john raschke, leader of the australian team, before the match started.

j.l. lander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy here, and his wife were among the spectators.

keen competition developed soon after the match started and the score tied on four occasions. averaging 1.90 meters high, the chinese players had an early lead of 17:12 by combining fast attacks and accurate medium-range shots. the guest players, averaging 1.96 metres high, stepped up their attacks and after 12 minutes levelled the score at 21-all. centre forward andy campbell (2.16 metres) and forward rocky crosswhite (2.05 metres) then gained control over backboard rebounds and sank many shots to enable the guest team to lead 40-34 at half time.

with good teamwork, the guest team pierced the hosts' well-knit defence in the second half and led all the way. the host team launched attacks, trying to catch up, and twice it trailed only by two points.

the australian basketballers arrived in peking yesterday from kwangchow. while in kwangchow, they won the two matches they played with the kwangtung basketball team and the team of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

in peking, they will also play the peking team and the chinese national team.

CHINA AND BENIN

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Thomas Megnassan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with thomas megnassan, director of study and planning of the ministry of information and national orientation of the people's republic of benin, here this afternoon.

attending was laleye antoine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of benin in peking.

present were lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets
Burundi Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

vice-premier
hua kuo-feng this afternoon met with shibura albert, ambassador of the republic of burundi to china. shibura albert will soon leave peking for home at the end of his term of office.

present on the occasion were lo hsu, deputy director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

Burundi Ambassador to China Leaves Post
for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

shibura albert,
ambassador of the republic of burundi to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Dec. 8, 1975)

the tientsin
football team of china left here for home this morning after a 12-day friendly visit to the congo.

during its stay in the congo, the tientsin football team played three friendly matches with congolese teams and exchanged experience with them in pointe noire, loubomo and brazzaville.

members of the chinese team visited factories here and had a tour of port pointe noire. they received a warm welcome and friendly reception from local officials and people wherever they went.

congolese minister of culture, arts and sports laurent mann received the chinese team on december 5. charge d'affairs ad interim of the chinese embassy feng yueh and national director of sports of the congo ebonzibato gave receptions for the team.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

m. bursa, leader of the government trade delegation of the czechoslovak socialist republic and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by air today. he has come to sign the 1976 trade agreement.

greeting him at the airport were chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china, and a. kondrk, deputy leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation, who had arrived in peking earlier.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the seventh japanese rural activists' friendship delegation. leader of the delegation is toshiro fujimura, deputy leaders are takatoshi aso and motoi kato and secretary-general is shin yokokawa.

after they arrived in china on november 17, the japanese friends toured shanghai, changsha, shaoshan, chengchow, shihchiachuang and the tachai production brigade and the chiliying people's commune.

Friendship Delegation of Japan Foreign Trade Association Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

the friendship delegation of the japan foreign trade association led by tatsuzo mizukami and yukio shibayama left here today on a visit to southern china.

it was seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned. japanese friend hiroyuki tsubaki now in peking was present.

the japanese delegation visited the takang oilfield and the new harbour in tientsin on december 6.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

w. bryce harland, new zealand ambassador to china, left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

CHINA AND NIGER

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Niger Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua today met with kazelma o.m. taya, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of niger in the people's republic of china.

kazelma o.m. taya arrived in peking on december 4.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

China's First Ambassador to Philippines Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

ko hua, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of the philippines, left here by plane today for his post.

Peking Banquet for Former Philippine President

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening for diosdado macapagal, former president of the philippines, and his wife and children.

rafael a. gonzales, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here, and his wife were among the guests present at the banquet.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diosdado macapagal and his party arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they had toured shanghai before they came here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Romanian Light Industry Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng this evening met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian light industry delegation led by constantin popescu, vice-minister of light industry.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on the occasion.

also present were chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry, liu chan, department director of the light industry ministry, and hsi chao-ming, deputy department director of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dakar, Dec. 7, 1975)

senegalese president leopold sedar senghor received chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan in the republican palace here yesterday and had a friendly and cordial talk with him.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Exposes Vicious Aims of Soviet Intervention in Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 7, 1975)

following are detailed excerpts from a signed article in today's "people's daily", entitled "what are the criminal aims of the soviet revisionists' intervention in angola?"

one cannot help asking the question: what are the soviet revisionists up to by going to the far away angola to do evil with a huge amount of money and munitions.

the criminal aims of the soviet revisionists' aggression against angola are to plunder rich african resources, grab strategic positions and undermine the unity of african countries and their just cause of opposing imperialism.

situated in the southern part of africa on the southern atlantic, angola is a place of great strategic importance. the soviet revisionists have left no stone unturned in trying to place angola under their control so that their fleets can use the excellent ports along its coastline of over a thousand kilometres.

although navigation along the suez canal has now been restored, most of the middle east gulf oil going to western europe still has to be shipped by tankers passing through the cape of good hope and the south atlantic. soviet control of angola would have planted a snag in the vital oil supply line to europe. the soviet revisionists' activities in angola are thus closely related to their aggression and expansion in western europe. another purpose of the soviet revisionists' aggression against angola is to reinforce their position in contending with the other superpower in the south atlantic to realise their ambition for world domination.

in recent years, in their quest for world hegemony, the soviet revisionists' naval activities in the indian ocean and the north atlantic have been gradually moved southward, extending towards southern africa.

the southward movement of the soviet navy has put world public opinion on the alert. people notice that the soviet intervention in angola is by no means an accidental and isolated event. it is an important step in the soviet counter-revolutionary global strategy for world hegemony.

the soviet revisionists have long cast covetous eyes on the strategic resources of africa. the beautiful angola, a producer of industrial crops such as coffee, sisal, cotton and sugarcane and rich in oil, diamond, gold, uranium, iron, copper and manganese deposits, has always been regarded by the portuguese colonialists as "the jewel of africa". trying to step into the shoes of

the portuguese, the soviet revisionists are reaching out for this "jewel". it should also be noted that the mines in southern africa have drawn considerable investments from the other superpower. therefore, the angolan question, like many other questions in the world, reflects the fierce contention between the two superpowers.

still another sinister motive of the soviet revisionists' intervention in angola is to sabotage the unity of the african people in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. they know very well that the just stand of the organization of african unity on the angolan problem is recognition of the three liberation organizations and support for the formation of a government of national unity by them. this stand conforms to the interests and desires of the angolan and entire african people and is appreciated and supported by many countries in the world. but the soviet government has totally ignored the african people's aspirations and obdurately clung to their reactionary position to split angola. they are directing their spearhead not only against the angolan people, but the entire african people and the oau as well. by splitting angola and trying to further divide the african countries, they want to fish in troubled waters, thereby facilitating their rivalry with the other superpower for hegemony in africa.

angola belongs to the heroic angolan people and africa to the great african people. having won independence through long years of struggle against portuguese colonial rule, the angolan people, together with other people in africa, will never allow the superpowers to institute another colonial rule in angola. through their naked intervention in angola, the soviet social-imperialists have further laid bare their hideous features and will eventually be spurned on by the angolan and other african people. the african people will certainly sum up their experience, draw lessons from it and continue to push forward the african cause of unity against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

Look at Its Past, and You Can Tell Its Present
-- Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 8, 1975)

the soviet social-imperialist outrageous intervention in angola by provoking and expanding the civil war in the country is known to all and is undeniable.

some differences among the three angolan liberation organizations were something normal and could have been fully settled through consultations without outside interference. as early as last january, the three organizations jointly reached the alvor agreement with the portuguese government and then jointly formed the transitional government in preparation for the country's independence. in mid-june, they signed the nakuru agreement to cease armed conflicts and jointly greet national independence. national unity among the three organizations was in sight. but the insidious new tsars, supporting one and attacking the other two, have single-handedly provoked a civil war in angola and added fuel to the war flames.

while provoking the civil war in angola, the new tsars cranked up all their propaganda machines to mislead people to the conclusion that they "support the liberation struggle of angola" and "perform their internationalist obligation".

are the new tsars "performing their internationalist obligation" or carrying out imperialist expansion?

in analysing the reactionary nature of the chiang kai-shek clique, comrade mao tsetung points out, "look at its past, and you can tell its present; look at its past and present, and you can tell its future."

look at the history of the khrushchov-brezhnev clique and their approach to just national liberation wars, and you can tell their ulterior motives in regard to angola today.

the khrushchov-brezhnev clique advanced the theory that "any small 'local war' might spark off the conflagration of a world war" which might even "destroy noah's ark -- the globe." therefore, to safeguard their "world peace" and protect "noah's ark -- the globe", they have all along opposed just national liberation wars.

late in the 50's and early in the 60's, the algerian national liberation war won sympathy and support from the people throughout the world. but khrushchov and his like, basing themselves on the theory that any small war might spark off a big one, described the algerian people's national liberation war as "an internal affair of france" and never gave it any support.

early in the 70's, the u.s. imperialists instigated the traitorous lon nol clique to launch a coup d'etat and then invaded cambodia. the cambodian people waged a vigorous patriotic-national liberation war against imperialism. calling it "fratricidal" fighting, the new tsars aided and abetted the lon nol clique instead of supporting the just war of the cambodian people. they colluded with the lon nol clique to sabotage the cambodian people's liberation war.

the new tsars are guided by the same absurd theory with respect to the just struggle of the arab countries and the palestinian people against the israeli aggressors. they opposed any attacks launched by the arab countries on the aggressors. if the arab countries refused to obey their order, the new tsars would rush to put out the fire.

the middle east war in october 1973 was a case in point. the soviet ambassador to egypt even lied to president sadat, saying that syria demanded a "ceasefire". after president sadat checked the fact, the lie was uncovered. then soviet representative in the u.n. malik usurped the name of the u.n. security council to force egypt and syria to enter into ceasefire with israel.

all these hard facts of history explicitly show that both khrushchov and brezhnev are opposed to just wars for national liberation. whenever there was one, they would demand ceasefire.

but by single-handedly provoking the civil war in angola, the brezhnev clique suddenly changed from a saboteur to a "supporter" of just wars.

one will not be deceived if he traces the history of the new tsars.

in august 1968, the new tsars perfidiously made a surprise assault on czechoslovakia and occupied it as hitler did 30 years ago.

in the spring of 1969 the new tsars made an armed invasion of china's chenpao island. but the new tsars received head-on blows and suffered a due punishment.

in the winter of 1971, the new tsars instigated and fully supported a "sub-superpower" to launch an aggressive war against pakistan. in sharp contrast to their attitude toward the middle east war, the new tsars resolutely opposed a ceasefire in the sub-continent. the u.n. security council put to vote a draft resolution on ceasefire three times in december that year. but the resolution was vetoed three times by the soviet representative.

these are the history of launching armed invasions directly or indirectly by the new tsars from 1968 to 1971.

one can see that the new tsars' clamour that "any small 'local war' might spark off the conflagration of a world war" is to justify the theory of opposing all national liberation wars. but it would not hesitate to unleash a war to achieve its ambition of world domination.

look at their past, and you can tell their present. after the signing of the alvor agreement the new tsars sent large quantities of missiles and armoured cars, which had never been sent to angolan liberation organizations, to support one faction to attack the other two. soviet war vessels entered an angolan port and launched rockets, thus adding fuel to the war flames in the country. this was by no means support to just wars or performance of "international obligations", but an attempt to replace the old colonialists and control angola.

angola is off the east coast of the south atlantic. if the new tsars can control it, they will be in a more favourable position in contending with the other superpower for world hegemony, posing a direct threat to the nato's transportation line in the south atlantic. the new tsars have long been looking for the treasured land of angola with impatient expectancy.

but the new tsars have miscalculated. the awakening african people will never allow the new tsars to play the tyrant on the continent and will never let the tiger in through the back door while repulsing the wolf at the front gate.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Dec. 6, 1975)

sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador chang yueh here today.

sudanese foreign minister gamal mohamed ahmed was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Gymnasts Give Last Performance in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 7, 1975)

the visiting chinese gymnastics team gave its last performance here today together with a vietnamese gymnastics team.

a closing ceremony was held prior to the performance. attending the ceremony and watching the performance were hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; tran dang khoa, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly; le duc chinh, acting-director of the general department of physical culture and sports; and others.

the performance of the chinese and vietnamese gymnasts were warmly applauded by the more than 8,000 spectators. it proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

chinese ambassador to viet nam fu hao was also present.

earlier, the chinese gymnastics team called on the viet nam-china friendship association on december 5. vice-president dang thai mai and secretary hoang tuan of the viet nam-china friendship association met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese team. the members of the team also visited the former residence of president ho chi minh.

the chinese and vietnamese gymnasts had a get-together yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGF Executive Committee Calls for Restoring China's Lawful Seat in IOC

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Dec. 7, 1975)

the executive committee of the asian games federation (a.g.f.) unanimously adopted a resolution at a meeting in lahore today, demanding the restoration to the people s republic of china of its lawful seat in the international olympic committee (i.o.c.), according to an app report.

there is no reason whatsoever for the i.o.c. to further delay the restoration of the lawful seat in this international organisation to the people's republic of china, the resolution points out.

"by bringing people's china into its fold," the resolution stresses, "the i.o.c. would be showing genuine respect to the wishes of all the asian peoples."

in an interview at the end of the meeting, malik meraj khalid, chairman of the meeting, pakistan minister of law and parliamentary affairs and president of the pakistan olympic association, said that only when the lawful seat of the people's republic of china which has a population of 800 million is restored in the i.o.c. can the ideals of olympics be best fulfilled. to achieve this noble objective, it is the primary duty of the i.o.c. to acknowledge the reality of the people's republic of china, he concluded.

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DISCUSSION OF "WATER MARGIN"

About the Offer of a Plan by Hou Meng

by

Cheng Ch'i-shan (鄭其杉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 28, 1975)

Who is Hou Meng? He was an insignificant jackal of the Sung Emperor Huitsung in the last years of Northern Sung. Such a spirit of the dead in history is dirt in the eyes of the proletariat. The reason that he is mentioned today is that an understanding of some counter-revolutionary activities of this jackal can help us understand more thoroughly the essence of the capitulationism publicized by Water Margin.

Toward the latter part of Northern Sung, two peasant uprisings, one led by Sung Chiang and the other by Fang La, erupted almost at the same time in the north and the south. These two insurgent armies ran wild over the country and supported each other from afar. "Government troops tens of thousand strong dared not make a stand against them." Their reputation and influence put the reactionary rule of the Sung Dynasty in a tottering state. At a time the battered Huitsung of Sung was resentful of the inaction of his jackals, Hou Meng who had no office came forward to offer a plan to his master: "Why not grant amnesty to Sung Chiang and let him redeem himself by fighting Fang La?" ("Biography of Hou Meng" in History of Sung) To Huitsung of Sung, Hou Meng's proposal was no different from a dose of good medicine for saving his life. That was why on the one hand he congratulated himself for having such a rare "loyal minister" and on the other hand, he immediately promoted Hou Meng and put him in charge of this counter-revolutionary plan.

What was the outcome of Hou Meng's plan? There was no record of this in history. However, we know that this insignificant jackal Hou Meng

was unable to personally put his plan into operation, because after he received his commission, he suddenly passed away before taking office. However, more than 200 years after his death, his plan caught the eyes of the author of Water Margin who made a special effort to pack it artistically, and peddled it to the feudal emperor. This could be described as another "offer of a plan by Hou Meng."

Encirclement and suppression as well as amnesty and enlistment have always been the double-dealing tactics employed by all reactionary rulers. It appears that the author of Water Margin was most conversant with this kind of double game. Therefore, in the Water Margin it was specially arranged for the division of the hierarchy of the ruling clique into two antagonistic factions over the question of how to deal with the Liangshanpo peasant uprising. The "crafty ministers" Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan and Kao Ch'iu ganged together, rattled the blood-stained executioner's sword and clamored for "suppression," but the group of "loyal ministers" headed by Su Yüan-ching waved the pliant knife that could cut off people's heads without the victims realizing that they were dead, and energetically argued for "pacification." "This is a contest between two counter-revolutionary factions, with both factions claiming that our methods are the best."

The author of the Water Margin stood on the side of Su Yüan-ching. He put to rout the two expeditions for suppression led by T'ung Kuan and made Kao Ch'iu suffer three defeats ending with his own capture. However, when War Minister Su sallied forth with an offer of amnesty and enlistment, he managed to remove the scourge to the imperial court without any fighting. This was truly what was called, "An imperial edict has ushered in the light of day, and the whole of Liangshan is seen packing up to leave." The author used this to teach those among the reactionary rulers who all along had blind faith in military power and make them "know that a conciliatory policy is better than war, and regret over the war wounds brought to the young people." In a word, to deal with peasant uprisings, it was necessary to use the counter-revolutionary double-faced tactics of "suppression" and "pacification," and not merely to depend on quelling and suppression.

However, even though the emperor accepted the "best" method of Hou Meng or Su Yüan-ching and decided to offer amnesty and enlistment, this was nothing more than the wish of one side. To really meet the "bandit" was not so easy. For example, when such an insurgent army leader as "Black Whirlwind" Li K'uei was encountered, it would go without saying that the offer of amnesty and enlistment would not be accepted, and if the matter was not properly handled, one might even have a taste of his hatchets. "Amnesty, amnesty, to hell with amnesty!" He snatched the imperial edict and tore it to pieces. This was Li K'uei's attitude toward the "imperial envoy" showing up with the offer of amnesty and enlistment. What could be done?

The Water Margin again came forward with a plot and reminded the emperor that he should pay more attention to looking for those who daily hummed the capitulationist tune, "I hope that the emperor will satisfy us by issuing at an early date an imperial edict granting us amnesty" or the capitulationists who had wormed their way into the ranks of the revolutionary army. Only by means of relying on what Lu Hsün described as the leading goat with "a bell tied around its neck" could the insurgent army be led to the designated slaughter house.

Sung Chiang was precisely such a "leading goat." For the sake of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, he excluded Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people. For the sake of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, after he came into power through usurpation, and before the corpse of Ch'ao Kai was cold, he immediately changed the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" into "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and hoisted the black banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven." For the sake of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, he actively recruited turncoats and deserters and pieced together a sinister group of hardcore followers.... Although Sung Chiang was physically present at the Water Margin, his heart was with the imperial court. He closely followed the footsteps of Minister Su, worked in coordination in every step, and finally sacrificed the vigorous and dynamic Liangshanpo peasant uprising.

Lu Hsün aptly said, "There are few instances of a revolution being rolled back by its leaders, and in most cases the revolution is ended with the infiltration of opportunists. This also means that its inside has been eaten through by worms." The author of the Water Margin hoped that the emperor would not deal with all bandits in the same way, and would divide them into two types--those "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and those not "carrying out the wish of Heaven." The emperor should not allow those vassals loyal, faithful and true to him to be bullied to the excess by "crafty ministers" and he should be good at winning them over.

What methods could be used? They should be provided with the opportunity of "using the stronghold on the misty water of Shantung to buy springtime in the Phoenix City." Didn't Sung Chiang have the "soaring ambition" of "making headway in official career" in order to "win glory for his wife and security for his children"? Then he should be allowed to have his dream fulfilled so that after he accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment and his heart "is satisfied," he could be put to other use. The method the Water Margin wanted the emperor to adopt was, in the words of Lin Piao, "enticement with offices, emoluments and favors." Not only were the ideas identical, but the language used was also very similar.

After the renegades became jackals of the reactionaries, they naturally became ever more docile to their masters, and were often more severe and ruthless to the opponents of their masters than their masters themselves. This was precisely the motive of Hou Meng in wanting the Huitsung of Sung to grant amnesty to Sung Chiang and make him fight Fang La.

Out of the fear that other reactionary rulers might not see this role, the author of Water Margin especially gave an artistic image to the counter-revolutionary plan of Hou Meng with the aim of peddling it to a wider circle. Therefore, he made Sung Chiang volunteer to go and fight Fang La and destroy all insurgent peasants under Fang La after accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment.

In the artistic portrayal of these two types of bandits, the Water Margin adopted two different attitudes toward them: Sung Chiang was an "angel" from heaven, while Fang La was a demon on earth. Sung Chiang was conferred the title of Vanguard by the emperor, while Fang La was an "ignorant rustic" and

"bandit king." Sung Chiang was preoccupied with the sacred cause of "protecting the people and tranquilizing the country" while Fang La was engaged in "fraudulent deals that would bring disaster upon the state and the people and lead to the extermination of nine degrees of kindred." "The day Sung Chiang was rewarded and promoted was the time Fang La was tortured and hacked to death." Finally, when Sung Chiang died, the emperor on earth set up a temple to worship him and the Jade Emperor in Heaven also made him the patron guardian god of Liangshanpo. By means of such so-called artistic contrasts, the novel publicized among people its reactionary theme: Capitulation is justified and it is glorious to be a renegade; rebellion is a crime and revolution will bring disaster. If Hou Meng could read the Water Margin after death, he most probably would smile understandingly.

The Court of Censors of the Ming Dynasty spared no expenses to have this work printed by the government, and Kuo Hsün, the Marquis of Wuting, also put out his own private printing, because they perceived the role of the plan of Hou Meng made artistic by the Water Margin and wanted to learn therefrom the tactics for the suppression of revolution. Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'en Po-ta and their ilk also made every effort to extol the Water Margin because they also perceived its role in publicizing capitulationism, since the renegades could look for the basis of capitulation therefrom.

Since the reactionaries and capitulationists attach such importance to this textbook, isn't the Water Margin a wonderful teaching material by negative example for us?

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THEATRICAL WORKS

Miao Mountains under Bright Sunshine

- after seeing the play "Storm Over the Miao Mountains"

by

Hsin Wen-t'ung (辛文彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1975)

Through depicting the combat life of a certain unit of our PLA Army which together with people of Miao nationality wiped out the remnant bandits and liberated the Miao Mountains soon after liberation, the Peking opera "Storm Over the Miao Mountains" created and staged by the Peking Opera Troupe of Kweiyang in Kweichow praises the unrivaled correctness and tremendous power of the Party's nationalities policy and eulogizes the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through a typified clash of contradictions and a vivid plot, the "Storm Over the Miao Mountains" (called the "Miao" opera for short below) has molded the figures and brought out the central theme in a better way. The opera sets up two lines of contradictions: One is the struggle of opposites between the revolutionary army and people of the Han and Miao nationalities represented by Lung Yen-sung, commander of a certain bandit suppression force of the Chinese PLA and the reactionary forces represented by Chiang Shih-wang, secret agent of the Kuomintang and Lung Le-shan, reactionary ruler of the Miao nationality. This is the main line in the whole opera. The other is the struggle of opposites between Lung Yen-sung and La-mei, the deceived leader of the people of Miao nationality. This is the secondary line of the whole opera. The two lines of contradictions are closely linked together. They complement one another to form the scene of the life of complicated struggle and provide a vast world for revealing the theme in the opera and molding the heroic image of Lung Yen-sung.

The struggle of opposites between Lung Yen-sung and Lung La-shan has a deep and far-reaching historical origin. Unwilling to submit to class oppression, Lung Yen-sung's father rose in resistance and was killed by Lung La-shan. In 1935, Lung Yen-sung was nearly cast into the snake-pit because he showed the Red Army the way. In 1950, in order to suppress resistance from the Miao people, the bandit groups of Chiang and Lung again forcibly carried away Lung Yen-sung's sister La-mei. The relationship between Lung Yen-sung and the bandit groups of Chiang and Lung was one of class antagonism with animosity carried on from generation to generation. On that occasion, by leading the PLA bandit suppression troops into the mountain to wipe out bandits, Lung Yen-sung precisely aimed at overthrowing the counter-revolutionary dictatorship of the Chiang and Lung bandit groups, liberating the Miao people from the abyss of suffering and consolidating the red government just set up in new China. This action represented the revolutionary interests of the people of all nationalities in China. The Chiang and Lung bandit groups worked in collusion to occupy mountain strongholds and set up the so-called

"barrier at the Miao Mountains" in a vain attempt to build a reactionary base in the Southwest to offer prolonged resistance to the red government in new China. They conspired to change the political climate for restoration, and this ran counter to the basic interests of the people of all nationalities in the whole country.

In the course of revealing this contradiction, the "Miao" opera places it against the vast background of the liberation of the whole country by the Chinese people in early 1950 and has thus more prominently revealed the essence of this contradiction. In the opera, in order to hinder the advance of the PLA, the Chiang and Lung bandit groups make Chiang Shih-wang pull strings from behind the scenes. Lung Le-shan openly tells Lung Yen-sung that they "come from the same mountain and river" and are all people of the Miao family, and that as long as "the Han troops do not cross the border and the Han horses do not enter the mountains," they would "jointly govern the Miao Mountains." He vainly attempts to cover up the acute and violent class contradictions with the so-called contradictions between the Han and Miao nationalities. Lung Le-shan constantly says, "I belong to the Miao family and he is of the Han nationality, and we have never linked ourselves together." Actually, he clings precisely to Chiang Shih-wang, a reactionary element of Han nationality belonging to the Kuomintang.

Instigated by Chiang Shih-wang, they cast forth the tricks customarily adopted by reactionaries throughout the ages and make a big fuss about the question of nationalities. They coerce the Miao people into arranging themselves into a "wall of men" on the battlefield and tempt our army to open fire in a vain attempt to provoke disputes between the nationalities. They send out lackeys to burn down Lungchiachai, shoot Mama Lung, and impute the crime on our army in order to provoke antagonistic feelings between the nationalities. The Chiang and Lung bandit groups think that this trick would make the Miao people "draw their bows and shoot arrows at the communist army" and that under the cover of contradictions between the Han and Miao nationalities, they could build up their reactionary den.

Through the depiction of the principal contradiction, the "Miao" opera makes us see clearly that the struggle between Lung Yen-sung and the Chiang and Lung bandit groups is definitely not any contradiction between the Han and Miao nationalities, but is the class struggle between the revolutionary people of the Han and Miao nationalities and the common class enemy--the Chiang and Lung bandit groups. In making a fuss about the question of nationalities, the enemy seeks nothing more than to wipe out and cover up the class essence of this struggle with national contradictions. The so-called national contradictions have been precisely created by the reactionary rulers alone and are dictated by the reactionary political aim and policies of the reactionaries. As is pointed out by Chairman Mao, "In the final analysis, national struggle is a question of class struggle." This is precisely the great truth emphatically expounded by the "Storm Over the Miao Mountains."

The contradictions between Lung Yen-sung and La-mei and the deceived Miao people intensify the theme from another profile. La-mei in the opera is a leader of the Miao people who has suffered exploitation to the fullest

extent and is bold in resistance. Deceived by the Chiang and Lung bandit groups, she mistakenly regards the PLA as the "Hakka troops" which practice killing and burning. She shoots a sharp arrow to Lung Yen-sung and the other fighters to show termination of friendship and that they are at war. She also leads a section of the people to make a vow of mutual devotion at Ilang in resisting the "Hakka troops." Because of this, whether or not the deceived Miao compatriots such as La-mei can be educated and united becomes the key link in whether or not the PLA can march troops into the Miao Mountains and smoothly wipe out the bandits.

We see that Lung Yen-sung is worthy of the name of PLA commander with a high awareness of the two-line struggle and knowledge of policies. In the face of these complicated conditions, he unswervingly implements the Party's national policies, distinguishes between the enemies, ourselves and our friends, draws a clear line of distinction between the class fronts, unites with the broad masses, isolates a small number of enemies and wins one victory after another. Seeing the arrow bound with capsicum and charcoal, Lung Yen-sung immediately realizes that this is the sign showing that "the remnant bandits have deceived the people and sabotaged the relationship between the army and the people," and immediately mobilizes the broad masses of fighters to do mass work. Full of deep class feelings and carrying a bamboo basket laden with lumps of glutinous rice on his back, he travels over the desolate mountains to look for his kinsmen deep in the mountains and dense forests. Holding a reed pipe in his hand, he sings aloud Miao folk songs, and by means of conversing with songs, he propagates the Party's policies and educates his kinsmen. "The reed pipe spreads class feelings, and the folk songs convey words from the bottom of the heart."

From the actual actions of fighters like Lung Yen-sung, the broad masses of Miao compatriots finally understand the essence and purpose of our army and realize that the troops before them are precisely the Red Army of the by-gone years and consist of kinsmen they long for day and night. They change their hostile, suspicious and wait-and-see attitude into warm welcome and enthusiastic support. On a platform at Ilang, Lung Yen-sung enlightens La-mei with the revolutionary truth that "kinship is distinguished by class" and sharply points out, "The old barrier between nationalities has covered up your eyes and in order to distinguish between kinsmen and enemies, you must find out their class origin." Lung Yen-sung sharpens the eyes of La-mei and the Miao people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and enables them to distinguish between the raven and the phoenix in the Miao Mountains and between the enemy and ourselves.

Finally, La-mei, the leader who sponsored the vow at Ilang becomes the commander of the militia of the Miao Mountains. The broad masses of Miao people rally around the People's Liberation Army, give the combat pledge of "rallying the army and the people around the Party to wipe out the bandits, oppose the bullies and kill the ravenous beasts." They aim their bows and arrows, which the enemies want them to use against their kinsmen, at the wicked Chiang and Lung bandit groups. A moving scene appears at the end of the opera with the Han and Miao army and people fighting in unity and wiping out all the wicked bandits at one stroke. The Miao Mountains are liberated, and the radiance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line sheds light on the brand-new Miao Mountain stronghold and brightens the hearts of the Miao people.

Through tracing history, the "Miao" opera poses a question to people: Why have the Miao people failed in their rebellions throughout the generations? What does Lung Yen-sung rely on in leading the Han and Miao army and people in liberating the Miao Mountains? The script answers this question: He relies on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party's nationalities policy and the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities. The facts show that in the great struggle of the people of all nationalities to shake off the feudal yoke, seize and consolidate political power, the unity of nationalities under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the guarantee for victory in our revolutionary cause. Just as Chairman Mao has said, "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause."

The revolutionary political content and the artistic form in conformity with it are the two indivisible aspects of a literary and art work. The "Miao" opera was welcomed by the masses when it was staged in Peking. This is because it strives to unite the revolutionary political content with the highest possible perfection of artistic form. In the course of revealing the life of struggle of the minority nationality at that time through the artistic form of Peking opera, this opera strives to organically combine the characteristics of the time the characteristics of nationalities and the characteristics of Peking opera, and it strives to achieve this in language, music, dance, stage art and even costumes and stage properties. The scene of "Conversing with Songs To Sweep Away the Fog" is one which better combines the three characteristics. The clash of contradictions with the characteristics of the time is unfolded in the concrete scene with the strong characteristics of nationalities and is also brought out through the combat mode of "conversing with songs" which is rich in the traditional color of the Miao people. The several singing passages in "Conversing with Songs" preserve the musical characteristics of the Peking opera as well as assimilate the strong points of the Miao folk songs. They are quite unique and make this scene rich in sound and feelings, poetic and lyrical, and strong in flavor of life, thus giving greater prominence to Lung Yen-sung's deep class feelings for the Miao people and the revolutionary friendship between the army and the people fighting in unity.

After seeing the "Storm over the Miao Mountains," we cannot help recalling the Peking opera "Spring in the Yao Mountains" staged in Peking by the Peking opera troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region last year. Both operas reflect the life of struggle of minority nationalities in the early days of liberation and are worthy to be called the better Peking operas. However, we notice that both operas have designed a similar plot. Both have designed and expressed the contradictions between the principal heroic figures and the leaders of the people of minority nationalities. The opposites are either sworn brothers or brothers and sisters. Such a relationship between characters naturally facilitates the arrangement of the story plot and creates certain dramatic effects. However, the Marxist doctrine on the question of nationalities tells us that the most basic relationship between nationalities and between people of the same nationality is still class relationship. Therefore, over-emphasis on the feelings between kinsmen and friends cannot but make the development of the plot and the resolving of

contradictions greater in fortuity. This is unfavorable to the deepening of the theme. We think that this question which merits further study in the creation of dramatic works revealing such themes.

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Rainbow Rising in the Storm

- commenting on the drama "Rainbow That Spans the Great River"

by

Ho Yung-k'ang (何永康) and Wang Hsin-min (王新民)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 14, 1975)

The rainbow, glittering and dazzling, is the product of a storm.

The big bridge, grand and spectacular, is born in violent class struggle and the two-line struggle.

Through depicting the acute and complicated struggle in the process of building the Chiangk'ou Great Bridge rarely seen in the world, the seven-act play "Rainbow That Spans the Great River" (called the "Rainbow" play for short below) created and staged by the Kiangsu Drama Troupe has molded the heroic image of the bridge-building workers in China and revealed the Chinese people as "having the heroic spirit of fighting against their own enemies to the end, the determination to recover old things on the basis of self-reliance and the ability to gain independence among the family nations in the world," and has enthusiastically eulogized Chairman Mao's great policy of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

We all along advocate that socialist literary and art works must strive to bring out the important themes and reflect the life of heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers. But Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk were opposed to making literary and art works reveal the important themes and they talked nonsense saying that the important themes would stifle literary and art works. The play "Rainbow" criticizes all the fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i and their ilk that are opposed to the depiction of important themes. This spirit of forging ahead amidst difficulties, of displaying boldness in practice, of insisting on depicting the major themes and of warmly eulogizing the great creative deeds of the working class in China deserves to be affirmed and praised in the first instance.

Many complicated problems of production technique are often encountered in the depiction of the major theme of the industrial front. If this is not properly handled, the characters will easily be inundated with these problems of production technique and the ideological content of the works cannot be thoroughly revealed. The process of building the Chiangk'ou Great Bridge depicted in the play "Rainbow" also involves the problem of production technique such as the giant caisson, deep dividing and electric welding in deep water, but because the writer carefully designs typical conflicts with characteristics of the time that can reflect the nature of society and goes all out in bringing to the fore the acute and complicated class struggle and two-line struggle in the process of building the big bridge, he has properly handled this problem.

First, the play "Rainbow" designs two sets of contradictions with the abutments of the bridge in the middle of the river as the central incident in the whole play: The two-line struggle between Chiang Chih-chiang and Han Ch'eng is the main line; the class struggle between Chiang Chih-chiang and Ch'en I-tuan is the secondary line. The struggle for production, class struggle and two-line struggle are closely linked together, thus bringing out the difficulties faced by the heroic figure Chiang Chih-chiang. Attacked by winds, rains and tides, there are technical problems in the process of construction, but what are more important are the sabotage from Ch'en I-tuan, the hidden class enemy and the erroneous leadership of Han Ch'eng, who implements a revisionist line. For example, in the scene of overcoming the problem of founding, the play first depicts problem of founding as the political incident created by the renegade Ch'en I-tuan and the secret agent Tao Kuang-fa. Following this, Han Ch'eng is again depicted as scared out of his wits by the blackmail of the "friendly big nation" which cuts off the supply of rolled steel. Therefore he does not look into the cause of the founding problem but arbitrarily orders that concrete be poured. However, Chiang Chih-chiang insists on finding out what causes the founding problem and eliminating the troublesome incident of founding because he perceives that this is not merely a question of the abutments of the bridge, but a serious question of "whether we should docilely fall on our knees or stand erect when the others try to weigh us down." In this way, the play "Rainbow" convicingly reveals that the struggle around the handling of the incident of founding is definitely not a dispute on technical problems, but a class struggle and two-line struggle.

Next, the clash of contradictions in the play "Rainbow" runs through three important historical periods: the great leap forward in 1958, temporary difficulties in the national economy at the beginning of the sixties caused by Soviet revisionists who broke their promise and by natural disasters, and the raging great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. Through the three rounds of major struggles between Chiang and Han and between Chiang and Ch'en on whether to start or stop work, whether to mount or dismount,and whether to protect or abandon the abutments in the middle of the river, the play vividly reflects the essential content of the violent struggle between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in these three turbulent eras. In this way, the arrangement of the plot of the whole play is not limited to the portrayal of the process of building the great bridge, but also given concentrated reflection to the struggle for the building of the Chiangk'ou Great Bridge. It is a question of which banner to raise, which key link to grasp and which road to take. In the final analysis, it is a major question of whether to practice Marxism or revisionism.

The play "Rainbow" not only boldly depicts a major theme but also boldly intensifies the clash of contradictions. To intensify the contradictions, it is first necessary to depict life at its roots and the ideological foundation of the clash of contradictions. Through striving to reveal the basic antagonism between the two different lines implemented by Chiang Chih-chiang and Han Ch'eng, the play "Rainbow" portrays the inevitability of the intensification of contradictions. Although Han Ch'eng had sounded the charge in the face of a hail of bullets, he has forgotten Chairman Mao's teaching that "it is necessary to wholeheartedly rely on the working class"

after entering the city. He does not trust the masses of workers, and only has blind faith in foreign experts. In the process of building the bridge, he worships foreign things, and practices the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace. Chiang Chih-chiang is the brilliant representative of the working class of China. He has resolute faith in the policy of "maintaining independence, taking the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and unswervingly adheres to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, on the question of how to build the bridge, how to deal with the blockade by imperialism, the blackmail by social imperialism and attacks from reactionaries at home, there is bound to be acute struggle between Chiang and Han. Following the progress in the construction of the bridge, their contradictions are also bound to deepen step by step and intensify gradually.

In order to intensify the conflicts between Chiang and Han, the play "Rainbow" links up the two-line struggle between Chiang and Han directly with the struggle to oppose revisionism in the international arena and intensifies the conflicts between Chiang and Han with the intervention and sabotage from revisionism, thus increasing the depth and breadth of the conflicts.

For example, in the second act, although Han Ch'eng still has reserves about the giant caisson plan proposed by Chiang Chih-chiang and the others, he agrees to start the construction project. As the others are prepared to drive in the first pile, several "experts" from the "friendly big nation" sneak into worksite of the bridge, and after they have talked for a while with gesticulations, Han Ch'eng suddenly changes his plan and is resolved to suspend work. This starts the struggle of whether to start or suspend work between Han Ch'eng and Chiang Chih-chiang.

When Chiang Chih-chiang and the others are ready to go ahead with the abutments in the middle of the river, it is again this "friendly big nation" which abruptly disrupt the supply of rolled steel. At this moment, Han Ch'eng who has all along adopted a skeptical attitude toward the giant caisson plan all the more thinks that starting work on the abutments in the middle of the river is no more than a pipe-dream. He therefore decides to "slow down the entire project." This leads to an even more violent struggle between Han Ch'eng and Chiang Chih-chiang.

This way of handling things intensifies the clash of contradictions in the play "Rainbow" in form, and also deepens its ideological significance. In addition, the play "Rainbow" also interweaves the principal and secondary line and intensifies the conflicts between Chiang and Han with the secondary line of class struggle. At each critical juncture in the struggle between Chiang and Han, the renegade Ch'en I-tuan always stretches out his criminal, sinister hand to fan the flames of disorder and add fuel to the fire. For example, in the battle for the construction of abutments in the middle of the river, the caisson is in a precarious state because of the early onset of the typhoon and flood. At this critical juncture, Ch'en I-tuan first incites some of the workers to leave their work posts. He then instigates Tao Kuang-fa to cut the power line and uses this "destructive incident" to instigate Han Ch'eng into giving up the caisson and the construction of the great bridge. Thus, a struggle complete with lightning and thunder is unfolded between Han Ch'eng

and Chiang Chih-chiang on the construction of abutments in the middle of the river, thus bringing the conflicts in the whole play to the climax.

When depicting the tortuous two-line struggle in a major theme, it is necessary to pay great attention to bringing out the dominant role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When handling the struggle between Chiang Chih-chiang and Han Ch'eng, the play "Rainbow" emphatically reveals Chiang Chih-chiang as all along taking the initiative in the struggle, so as to bring out the dominant role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Chiang Chih-chiang is the heroic model of the working class in China. He is resolute and calm, and at the same time, has the combat style of a hurricane in forging ahead. As soon as the formation for the major battle at the bridge is laid out, he charges at the head and leads the "three-in-one combination" group in drawing up the giant caisson plan. When Han Ch'eng stops the mounting of the project under the influence of the "foreign experts," Chiang Chih-chiang uses a locomotive in place of the steam boiler and makes the first strike with a bang. When Han Ch'eng wants to "slow down the entire engineering project," Chiang Chih-chiang takes the lead in advancing in the storm and repelling the weird wind for dismounting.

Later, with Chao P'eng, the Party committee secretary who implements the correct line, transferred and Chiang Chih-chiang also dismissed, the struggle becomes even more tortuous. After the start of the stirring and seething great proletarian cultural revolution, Chiang Chih-chiang wages a bold struggle and puts up a revolutionary big-character poster. He thus ignites the conflagration of struggle at the worksite of the great bridge and eventually breaks away from the shackles of the revisionist line and wins victories in the revolution.

The play "Rainbow" depicts an important subject and the central theme is clearcut. It is depicted with vehemence. A shortcoming is that the image of the principal hero is not full enough and does not give people a deep impression. We hope that the comrades of the play "Rainbow" will make redoubled efforts and strive to bring about "a unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form."

* * *

LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Shanghai Propaganda Workers Publicize Movement to Learn from Tachai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 10, 1975)

the "white-haired girl" ballet group of the shanghai dance school has gone to a production brigade in chinshan county in shanghai's suburban area to compose and perform items depicting how the poor and lower-middle peasants are learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

over 2,000 shanghai propaganda workers have gone to neighbouring rural areas to publicize the learn-from-tachai movement in building up china's socialist agriculture. apart from taking part in manual labour they are composing new song and dance items, rehearsing them and performing them for the local peasants.

during the harvesting season, various propaganda units went to the villages together with leading members of the shanghai bureau of culture and took part in farm work and the building of water conservancy projects. living and working together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, they were fired with zeal to serve them.

musicians and singers of the shanghai orchestra also went to the villages and performed items reflecting the peasants enthusiasm in learning from tachai. artists of the people's huai opera troupe erected the open air stages themselves so as not to take up the peasants' working time, an action which was warmly acclaimed by the peasants.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Youth in Southwest China Province Help Speed Up Agricultural Development

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Dec. 9, 1975)

some 700,000 middle school leavers who have settled in the countryside in southwest china's szechwan province have made a big contribution to the development of agricultural production in the mass movement to learn from the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in socialist agriculture.

in the pingtou people's commune of pengan county, 106 educated young people organized themselves into a shock brigade in 1974. in a year and a half they opened up 46.6 hectares of wasteland at the foot of chaitzu mountain by the chialing river and turned a tract of sandy, pebble-strewn wasteland into a sugarcane plantation. they run a sugar-refining workshop with a daily processing capacity of 30 tons. total sugarcane output last year was 900 tons and more than 50 tons of sugar were refined. the youth team also raised 29 tons of peanuts, soyabeans and vegetables. in addition, these young people put up or repaired houses with a total floor space of 2,000 square metres.

under the leadership of the commune party organization, chang kuan-min, a young middle school graduate from chengtu, in 1973 established the commune's first scientific experimental station. with his help, more than 100 production teams under the commune set up their own agricultural scientific experimental groups which worked on 100 projects. they improved and bred more than 20 good varieties of rice and 30 fine wheat strains and evolved new techniques for growing double-cropping wheat and sorghum, for transplanting wheat shoots and for the use of herbicides to weed rice fields.

the new strains of wheat were used on 660 hectares this year, achieving average per-hectare yields of 3.98 tons, the highest being 8.25 tons. the commune's per-hectare grain yield this year averaged 9.75 tons.

reviewing his experiences after settling down in the countryside, chang kuan-min remarked: the countryside is a big classroom, where the knowledge to be acquired is infinite and i've a lot of work to do.

since becoming a tractor driver at the nanping commune in the liangshan yi autonomous region, chang en-yu has learned a lot from the ploughmen. after analyzing the texture of the soil and studying the relations between soil texture and deep-ploughing, he worked out methods to get high yields from machine-ploughed fields. with the support of the commune leadership, he also set up

a tractor repair workshop where major overhaul work can be done. this has helped save the collective nearly 10,000 yuan.

having distinguished themselves in political consciousness and farm work, over 4,600 educated young people in the province have been admitted into the chinese communist party and 210,000 people have joined the communist youth league. some 50,000 young people have become leading members at the county, commune and brigade levels.

STATE PRODUCTION PLANS

Chinese Factories and Mines Overfulfill Year's State Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1975)

factories and mines in large number throughout china have overfulfilled this year's state production plan.

in szechwan province, southwest china, a number of factories as well as the chengtu railway administration report fulfillment of the state production quotas one month ahead of time. the factories include plants making machinery, instruments and meters, motor vehicles, mining equipment, diesel engines, measuring instruments, cutting tools and radio appliances. not only has the total output of these factories been increased by big margins in comparison with 1974 but also quality is higher while production costs and raw material consumption is lower.

this year's production target for the hainan iron mine in south china, one of the important iron mines in the country, where total output hit an all time-high, was met at the beginning of november.

the hsinanchiang hydro-electric power station, east china, fulfilled this year's power output 73 days ahead of schedule. the workers, cadres and technicians of the station, who went all out to grasp revolution and promote production, completed the maintenance work of the no. 4 generating unit within three and a half months instead of the anticipated five months.

the hantan-hsingtai iron mine in north china, the huainan coal mine in anhwei province and the copper mine in shantung province in east china also reported

fulfillment of the state production plan one month in advance.

these achievements are seen as results of the study of the theory on the proletarian dictatorship, which fired the zeal of the chinese workers.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Amoy University Turns Out Electrochemical Tester

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 9, 1975)

china's first composite electrochemical testing instrument was recently turned out by the chemistry department of amoy university. having passed the technical examination with flying colours, it is scheduled to go into serial production shortly.

the instrument consists of three major parts, a constant potentiometer, a signal generator and an alternating-current impedance meter. it incorporated the latest technique of transistorized integrated circuitry and is composed entirely of chinese produced parts and materials.

an important instrument in studying the basic theory of electrochemistry, it can also be used for composite tests of electrochemical parameters in the petroleum, chemical, shipbuilding, aeronautical and national defence industries.

the instrument can provide scientific grounds for speeding up or slowing down electrochemical processes and suggest practical solutions for the problems involved by analyzing the factors of time, potential and electric current in such processes.

ARMY HOSPITALS

Army Hospital Rejoins Severed Arm of Child Injured in Accident

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 10, 1975)

the general hospital of the wuhan units of the chinese people's liberation army reports successfully rejoining the left arm of a seven-year-old boy injured in an automobile accident that also ruptured his liver. the boy can now do calisthenics and move his arm up and down and left and right one year after the accident. recent ultrasonic testing of his liver showed that it is functioning completely normally.

examination of the patient on admission to the hospital indicated intra-abdominal injury and a liver probe showed a serious condition. opening the abdomen, the surgeons found that almost two-thirds of his palm-sized liver surface was ruptured, one fissure being four centimetres deep and another was 13 centimetres long. blood spurted up. traumatic surgery practice led the surgeons to consider closing the stump of the severed arm and concentrating on repairing the liver in order to save the child's life. but the boy's father and fellow workers asked the surgeons to reconsider. would not the child be hampered in doing his best as an adult in building socialism if he lacked his arm? the surgeons reviewed the options in the light of chairman mao's teaching "to proceed in all cases from the interests of the people". they decided, in view of the child's good health, to undertake both operations at the same time to reduce the operation time and period of anaesthetizing the patient. they hoped thus to mitigate shock. the two teams performed the operations at the same time and the liver repair was completed first. the combined efforts shortened total time by three hours.

multiple abscesses developed on the liver and on the morning of the 15th day, the child ran a 40.6 degree fever, lost consciousness, and went to convulsions. a combined method of traditional and western medicine brought the fever down and recovery was uneventful. the severed arm was successfully replanted and exercises to regain function were started. after the boy was released from hospital, the doctors continued monthly check-ups.

the boy's father, a cook in the wuhan radio meters and instruments factory, said to his son, shen min-chien, on his leaving the hospital: "remember all your life that the people's liberation army led by chairman mao saved you." the boy recently entered primary school in wuhan city. he is healthy and studies hard.

SKIN DISEASES

Chinese Doctor Successful in Treating Vitiligo

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 9, 1975)

more than 1,000 cases of vitiligo (a skin pigment disorder) have been treated with a new method which combines traditional and western medicine in a hospital in north china's shansi province. the treatment worked with 80 percent of the cases, resulting in changes ranging from slight improvement to full cure.

the new method was worked out by chen shang-ken, a doctor of the dermatology department of the linfen prefectural people's hospital. it has been popularized with satisfactory results in more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

patients suffering from vitiligo developed white patches on the face and body and in some cases the eyebrows and hair also turn white. this discoloration causes patients embarrassment and mental distress.

to find a cure, chen shang-ken studied and was inspired by chairman mao's teaching: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

after repeated observations and experiments, he found that vitiligo patients had a below normal number of copper ions in the blood serum. he tried treating the disease with copper sulphate, at first with pills taken orally. they were bitter to the taste and made patients nauseous. the use of intramuscular injections proved painful and he turned to intravenous injections. he first tried the intravenous injections on his own body, carefully checking their effect. gradually controlling unfavourable reaction, he at last found the appropriate dosage and through repeated experiments achieved good clinical results.

the hospital party committee gave chen shang-ken warm support and encouragement. he has developed a number of new treatment for other difficult skin diseases.

GOOD HARVESTS

East China Prefecture Reaps Record Grain Harvest

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 10, 1975)

yentai prefecture in shantung province is the first northern china prefecture to top grain yields of six tons per hectare. located in the chiaotung peninsula, yentai is one of northern china's grain-producing centres. this year, it gathered a record grain harvest on its 666,000 hectares of land, with a rise of 550,000 tons of grain over last year, more than the total increase for the six years 1965-1970.

big progress has also been made in forestry, livestock breeding, side-line occupations and fishery. the prefecture has already sold 750,000 tons of grain and 150,000 tons of peanut to the state.

one of the important factors behind the record harvest is that the enthusiasm of the rural cadres and commune members for developing socialist agriculture has surged high through the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat and the learn-from-tachai movement. after a year of hard work, for example, the people in fushan county, a major apple producer, achieved a yield of 7.5 tons of grain per hectare or almost two tons more than last year.

another big factor is the large-scale farmland capital construction carried out this year. during the last winter-spring period, 1.8 million people turned out to build water conservancy projects. improvements made on 113,000 hectares of farmland have ensured against drought and waterlogging. also completed were 7,000 water control projects and the dredging of 500 streams. in addition, the counties, communes and production brigades have mobilized 400,000 people in groups to work on the building of water conservancy projects all the year round.

a third factor is the change in the farming system to meet local conditions. since the temperature is low in the eastern part of the peninsula, the local peasants have started sowing maize a month earlier than usual. they are also intercropping maize with wheat. this has increased the maize crop yield by 1.1 ton per hectare.

FISH BREEDING

Fish Breeding Develops on China's City Outskirts

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 9, 1975)

fish farms on the outskirts of many chinese cities are providing urban dwellers with ample supplies of fresh water fish on a self-reliant basis.

one hundred and thirtysix big and medium cities report the supply of 150,000 tons of fresh water fish to urban markets every year from a total of 223,000 hectares of water surface for fish-breeding, of which 14,670 hectares give high and stable yields.

outstanding in this respect is nanchang city, capital of south china's kiangsi province, where a meeting was held recently to exchange experience in developing suburban fish farms.

since the winter 1973, commune members on the outskirts of nanchang city have opened high and stable yielding fish-breeding ponds that cover 733 hectares of water surface while carrying on with capital agricultural construction. a number of auxilliary projects have also been set up, complete with medium and small water gates, canals, electric drainage and irrigation stations and fish fry incubation facilities as well as cultivation of fish food crops on 24 hectares of land. one hundred and fifty tons of fish were supplied to the market last year and the output this year was doubled.

the fish ponds in the suburban areas of nanchang city were built by enclosing lakes in part or wholly and by making use of swamps or pits created by excavations for capital construction projects that do not occupy farmland. these projects were undertaken by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, through self-reliance and by developing mass movements.

last winter and spring, the party organization of the nanchang suburban area mobilized a 15,000-strong labour force which in two months built two dykes alongside a lake to establish a high and stable yielding fish-pond covering 413 hectares of water surface. at the same time, the workers turned 133 hectares of farmland into fields giving good crops and protected against drought and waterlogging.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Kabul for Home

(NCNA-English Kabul, Dec. 10, 1975)

the delegation of the chinese people's friendship association with foreign countries led by chiao shiao-kuang left here for home today after a friendly visit to afghanistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the afghanistan-china association abdul shakour wali and chinese ambassador kan yeh-tao.

during its stay here, information and culture minister abdul rahim nevin and deputy foreign minister sayed wahid abdullah respectively received all members of the delegation. they had friendly conversations with the visitors.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Peking Reception for Australian Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening for the visiting australian men's basketball team led by john raschke.

present were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation; mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association; and leading members of other departments concerned, including ni chih-ching and jen chao, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

j.l. lander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy here, and his wife were among the guests.

at the reception which was alive with an air of friendship, hosts and guests toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and australia and the sports exchanges between the two countries.

Australian and Chinese Basketball Team Play
Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1975)

the australian men's basketball team took up the chinese national team in its last match in peking this evening. the friendly match ended 70-75 in favour of the host team.

the chinese team led 36-35 in the first half.

the more than 15,000 spectators who packed the peking workers' indoor stadium cheered both teams for their performance.

the match this evening was a close race between the two teams, with the score seesawing along all the way through to the end. the gap never exceeded five points. even in the last minute it was hard to tell who would win out.

the guest team won one and lost two of its three matches in peking. after defeating the liaoning provincial team on december 7, it lost to the peking team 70-73 in a friendly match the following day.

earlier, in kwangchow, the visiting team won the two matchos it played against local teams.

the australian basketball players will soon leave peking for a friendly visit to shanghai, china's largest city.

j. l. lander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in peking, gave a reception at noon today for the visiting australian men's basketball team.

CHINA AND BENIN

Benin Guest Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

thomas megnassan, director of study and planning of the ministry of information and national orientation of benin, left here for home by air this evening at the end of a friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily"; laleye antoine, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's

republic of benin in peking; and a diplomatic official of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea here.

while in china, thomas megnassan visited shanghai, wuhsi, kwangchow, tientsin, changsha and shaoshan.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sino-Czechoslovak 1976 Goods Exchange, Payments Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1976 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of czechoslovakia was signed here today.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, was present at the signing ceremony, and prior to the ceremony he met the czechoslovak government trade delegation.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and m. bursa, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND EAST TIMOR

Jen-min Jih-pao Supports East Timor People's Right to Independence

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "the right to independence of the people of east timor brooks no violation". full text of the article reads:

on december 7, indonesian paratroops and marines carried out a large-scale invasion of the newly independent democratic republic of east timor and occupied its capital dili. at present, the armed invasion is being enlarged. this is a serious event of sabotaging the east timor people's struggle for independence by the indonesian government in its attempt to annex east timor. it has aroused serious concern among the people of the world.

it is known to all that the people of east timor have suffered from prolonged portuguese colonial domination. to win their country's independence and national liberation, they have waged a protracted and heroic struggle. the revolutionary front for independence of east timor proclaimed independence and the founding of the democratic republic of east timor on november 28 this year. this reflected the east timor people's aspiration for independence and won the sympathy and support of the people of the third world. however, the indonesian government has constantly carried out threats and intimidation against the people of east timor in their struggle for independence. now, it has flagrantly dispatched troops to invade east timor, trampling upon the sovereignty of the east timor people. this has laid bare indonesia's attempt to annex east timor. it aroused the opposition of the people of east timor and condemnation from just public opinion in the world.

both indonesia and east timor belong to the third world. the people of the two countries have suffered from imperialist colonial domination, and share a common historical fate. indonesia, which has attained independence, ought to have shown understanding, sympathy and support for the east timor people's aspiration and action for independence. the governments of the two countries have full reasons and the conditions to establish normal relations and live in friendship with each other on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the democratic republic of east timor has time and again expressed its desire to establish friendly relations with indonesia. but turning a deaf ear to the east timor people's just request, the indonesian government did exactly the opposite, publicly declaring that the solution to the issue "is now in the frontline of battle" and launching a new armed invasion against east timor.

the indonesian government invented all kinds of pretexts for its invasion, saying that it "regards the situation in east timor as a threat to indonesia" and as "undermining the stability in indonesia and southeast asia." this is to "give a dog a bad name and hang him" as a chinese saying goes. the east timor people have the legitimate right to struggle for and defend independence. east timor is a small and newly independent country with a population of several hundred thousand. it "has not a single ship or aircraft, no tanks or artillery" and how can it "threaten" the security of indonesia which has over 100 million people and a huge state machine? how can it "undermine" the stability of the area? on the contrary, it is precisely indonesia's armed invasion that threatens the security of east timor and undermines the peace and stability of the area. this is exceedingly clear.

the international situation is now developing in a direction favourable to the people of the world. the historical tide that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution is surging forward. the struggle of the people of east timor for national liberation and independence is an integral part of the third world people's struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. the social system of east timor can only be chosen and decided by the east timor people themselves and cannot be imposed on by any other country. the east timor people with a glorious tradition of struggle have put forth eloquently the militant slogan of "independence or death", emphasizing that they will carry out armed resistance to safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty. the struggle of east timor people is a just one and a just cause will certainly win. their just struggle will undoubtedly win the respect and support of the people of the whole world and of all countries which uphold justice. the chinese people firmly support the east timor people's struggle for national liberation and independence. we hope that the indonesian government will stop at once its armed invasion of east timor, withdraw its invading armed forces, establish friendly and good-neighbourly relations with east timor on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and solve the pending problems between them through peaceful consultation.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Films Screened at Florence Festival

(NCNA-English Rome, Dec. 8, 1975)

three chinese films were shown at the annual florence festival ending today.

they were a feature "sparkling red star" and two documentaries "educated youth in the countryside" and "fishing song of the south china sea".

many spectators said they were inspired by scenes showing the chinese people's devotion to their revolutionary cause -- in socialist construction as well as in the years of revolutionary war.

some students were specially impressed by the practice of chinese youth going to the countryside to identify themselves with workers and peasants and integrate their knowledge with pratice.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Concludes Visit to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Dec. 10, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword-play) delegation left here for home this morning after a nine-day friendly visit to mauritania.

mauritanian minister of youth and sports sidi ahmed ould dey gave a reception in honour of the delegation on the evening of december 4.

chinese ambassador to mauritania kang mao-chao held a reception for the delegation yesterday evening.

during its stay, the chinese delegation gave six performances in nouakchott and rosso, capital of the sixth region, to over 10,000 enthusiastic spectators.

the delegation visited a factory, a wharf and a state farm. it gave a performance to the workers of the carpet factory when visiting there.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Troupe Gives Premiere in Karachi

(NCNA-English Karachi, Dec. 8, 1975)

the chinese liaoning song and dance troupe gave its premiere here today.

in his opening speech, sind provincial minister for transport and cooperatives badihul hassan zaidi said that the relations between pakistan and china is growing closer day by day. the visit of this troupe is bound to promote friendship between the people of the two countries. in his speech, leader of the liaoning song and dance troupe pi wen-ting said that pakistan is a close neighbour of china and the friendship between the two peoples have stood the test of time. the current visit will further promote the friendly ties between the two peoples.

the performance by the chinese artists was warmly appreciated by the spectators, and the pakistan folk songs they sang drew repeated applause from the stand. a pakistan friend commented that it is inspiring to see chinese performance which reflects vividly the new, revolutionary outlook of the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao.

present at the performance were some ministers of sind province, foreign diplomatic officials and chinese consul general miao chiu-jui.

governor begum liaquat ali khan this morning met troupe leader pi wen-ting, deputy leader lian tse-min and principal artists of the troupe, and had a friendly conversation with them. chinese consul general miao chiu-jui was also present on the occasion.

the visiting liaoning song and dance troupe of china arrived here yesterday evening after winding up its friendly visit to romania.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Former Philippine President and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met diosdado macapagal, former president of the philippines, his wife and children here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were rafael a. gonzales, charge d'affaires ad interim of the philippine embassy here, and his wife.

vice-premier li hsien-nien had photographs taken together with the philippine guests, and had a friendly conversation with diosdado macapagal and rafael a. gonzales.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Chen Hsi-lien Meets Romanian Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the romanian friendship delegation led by vice-foreign minister constantin vancea here this afternoon.

members of the delegation who took part in the meeting were luchian eugen, adviser to the prime minister of the romanian government, and major general raican aurel, commandant of civil aviation and general manager of the romanian air transport company.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and constantin buzera, chief of the peking office of the romanian air transport company, were present at the meeting.

present on the occasion were liu tsun-hsin and yen chih-hsiang, director-general and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other departments concerned, including hsi chao-ming and hsiao feng-pu.

Romanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Mark Inauguration of Romania-China Air Service

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife gave a reception to mark the inauguration of the romania-china air service at the embassy here this evening.

among the guests were liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; tsou yen, deputy commander of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned, including wang yu-ching, yen chih-hsiang, chia ting, yang chi, liu ke-ming, kao lu and cheng chih-ping.

present were constantin vancea, leader of the romanian friendship delegation and vice-foreign minister; luchian ougen, member of the delegation and adviser to the prime minister of the romanian government; major general raican aurel, member of the delegation, commandant of civil aviation and general manager of the romanian air transport company; other members of the delegation; constantin buzera, chief of the peking office of the romanian air transport company; and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in china.

representatives of other foreign aviation companies stationed in peking were also present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

Romanian Light Industry Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 10, 1975)

the romanian light industry delegation led by constantin popescu, vice-minister of light industry, enplaned here for home this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese vice-minister of light industry chen wei-chi and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

during its stay in china, the delegation toured peking, wuhsi and shanghai. it visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist

party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a people's commune, the great wall, the palace museum, the summer palace and the taihu lake. the romanian guests also inspected several textile mills and had technical exchanges with cadres, workers and technicians there.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Peking Reception Celebrates 14th Anniversary of Independence of Tanganyika

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

tanzanian ambassador to china job malecela lusinde and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today to celebrate the 14th anniversary of the independence of tanganyika.

among those present at the reception were chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army hu wei, vice-minister of railways su chieh, vice-minister of communications peng teh-ching, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng and vice-president of the chinese people's association with foreign countries yang chi.

diplomatic envoys of foreign countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Receives Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

kukrit pramoj, prime minister of thailand, today received and had a friendly conversation with the chinese trade delegation led by wang yao-ting, president of the china council for promotion of international trade, according to a bangkok report.

present on the occasion were: chatichai choonhavan, minister of foreign affairs of thailand; thongyod chittavera, minister of commerce; and lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in thailand.

the chinese trade delegation arrived in bangkok by plane yesterday morning for a friendly visit to thailand at the invitation of the thai ministers of commerce and foreign affairs.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by commerce minister thongyod, foreign minister chatichai, president of the chinese chamber of commerce of thailand amporn bulpakdi, and charge d'affaires ad interim lu tzu-po.

yesterday afternoon, prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives, and the commerce and foreign ministers of thailand received the chinese trade delegation separately and had friendly talks with it.

commerce minister thongyod honoured the chinese delegation at a banquet yesterday. the commerce minister and chinese delegation leader wang yao-ting spoke at the banquet, wishing steady development of the traditional friendship between the chinese and thai peoples, and continuous growth of trade between the two countries.

CHINA AND UN

UN Security Council Debate on Israeli Air Attack

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 8, 1975)

the united nations security council met several times since december 4 to debate about the latest israeli air attack on lebanon and the palestinian refugee camps in lebanon.

a draft resolution in condemnation of the israeli aggression submitted by 5 non-aligned member states (guyana, iraq, mauritania, cameroon and tanzania) was put to vote at the council meeting this evening and was high-handedly vetoed by the united states. the u.s. abuse of the veto power aroused great indignation among the representatives of many countries.

basel aql, representative of the palestine liberation organization, spoke on december 4 when the council debate on this question began. after giving a detailed account on the israeli attack, he said that "the palestinian and lebanese people who for years have been subjected to savage israeli attacks will not bow and will not be shaken by israel's policy of subjugation". the palestine liberation organization will continue to intensify its armed struggle "until we win the right to self determination and national independence of our palestinian homeland", he declared.

edouard ghorra, representative of lebanon, said at the council meeting that the recent israeli attack was a new aggression against lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, against its civilian population and against the palestinian refugee camps located in lebanon.

"lebanon has always maintained and reaffirms now that the problem of the palestinian people constitutes the core of the problem of the middle east, and that no solution to this problem can be effective and durable unless the palestinian people exercise its inalienable rights", the lebanese representative added.

statements were also made by the representatives of egypt, syria, cameroon, guyana, iraq, mauritania and tanzania, condemning the recent israeli aggression.

in his speech before the vote today, chinese representative huang hua said, "the chinese government and people express great indignation at the atrocities of aggression committed by the israeli authorities, extend our deep sympathy for all the victims and their families and give our firm support to the solemn position taken by the lebanese government and people, the other arab countries and the palestinian people in strong condemnation of the israeli atrocities of aggression."

huang hua pointed out, the fact that the israeli zionists should be so outrageous and rampant in frequently invading

lebanon is evidently neither an accident nor an isolated incident. "fundamentally speaking, the israeli zionists dare to do so many evils in such a truculent way because they have the support and abetment of the superpowers in different ways. meanwhile, the situation of 'no war, no peace' which the latter have deliberately created and tried hard to maintain in the middle east for the needs of their contention for hegemony has also provided the objective conditions for israel's continued pursuance of its policies of aggression and expansion."

he stressed: "the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the arab and palestinian peoples in their just struggles against zionism and hegemonism and for the recovery of their lost territories and the restoration of their national rights. we are resolutely opposed to the israeli aggression and the superpower contention and expansion in the middle east."

Indonesia's Armed Invasion of East Timor Condemned

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 9, 1975)

the fourth committee of the u.n. general assembly has debated on the recent events in east timor in the past few days. in their speeches, representatives of many countries denounced indonesia for its armed invasion of east timor and called on indonesia to desist from further violations of the territorial integrity of east timor and to withdraw its armed forces without delay.

representative of mozambique sharfudine khan pointed out in his statement that the people of east timor had an age-old struggle against foreign oppression. the proclamation of independence of east timor by the revolutionary front for independence of east timor (fretilin) reflected the profound aspirations for self-determination of the people of east timor. he vehemently condemned indonesia's aggression against the people of east timor, and called on the international community to stop this aggression and to safeguard the inalienable rights of the people of east timor.

salim a. salim, representative of tanzania stressed that the world was now faced with indonesia's unjustifiable military presence in east timor. he said indonesia's invasion of east timor was an obstacle to decolonization. what was required now was the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all indonesian troops from the territory. he emphasized a mere call for a cease-fire would legitimatize indonesia's presence there.

algerian representative abdellatif rahal said his delegation condemned the force used by stronger powers against weaker ones. third world countries should not follow the bad examples of the great powers with regard to the use of force. indonesia's behaviour was an attack on the right of self-determination for the people of east timor.

shirley amerasinghe, representative of sri lanka declared his government condemned the action of indonesia in east timor. he stated the united nations should ensure that the provisions of the declaration on decolonization were properly respected and enforced, without any external interference. the united nations should insist on the withdrawal of indonesian troops from east timor. it was not for indonesia to decide when to withdraw its troops.

speaking on december 8, chinese representative wu mao-fa said that as the chinese delegation already pointed out on december 3, "while discussing the question of east timor, one must take into consideration the actual situation in which the fretilin has already proclaimed the independence of east timor. at the same time, we expressed the hope that the indonesian government would stop its military intervention, establish friendly and good-neighbourly relations with east timor and solve the problems existing between the two sides through peaceful negotiations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. however, contrary to this, the indonesian government launched a flagrant large-scale military invasion of east timor on december 7 and occupied dili, the capital of the democratic republic of east timor, thus making it absolutely impossible for the people of east timor under outside military intervention to 'express freely their aspirations for self-determination and independence' in a so-called 'atmosphere of peace and order'. indonesia's armed invasion will inevitably be condemned by all progressive opinion of the world. the member states of the united nations should uphold justice, stop indonesia's armed intervention and demand that indonesia withdraw its invading forces and respect the right of the people of east timor to independence."

on december 9, wu miao-fa stated again that as far as east timor is concerned, the essential problem now is that the indonesian government had brazenly dispatched troops to carry out armed intervention and aggression against it. such armed intervention and aggression must be stopped immediately and the indonesian armed troops must withdraw immediately from east timor. in view of the serious situation in east timor, he added, the chinese delegation maintained that the committee should take immediate actions without further delay.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

First Venezuelan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 9, 1975)

jose de jesus sanchez carrero, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of venezuela to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking today.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Gymnasts Leave Hanoi for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 9, 1975)

the chinese gymnastics team left here today for home by air upon winding up its friendly tour in viet nam.

in their stay, the gymnasts made a performance tour of haiphong city and quang ninh province. yesterday they called on the general department for physical culture and sports of viet nam and the administrative committee of hanoi.

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